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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO OHIO: THURSDAY OCTOBER 17, 1901 VOL. LXVI: NO. 42.

LET SOMETHING GOOD BE SAID

When over the fair fame of friend or foe
The shadow of disgrace shall fall; instead
Of words of blame, or proof of thus and so,
Let something good be said.

Forget not that no fellow-being yet
May fall so low but love may lift his head;
Even the cheek of shame with tears is wet,
If something good be said.

No generous heart may vainly turn aside
In ways of sympathy; no soul so dead
But may awaken strong and glorified,
If something good be said.

And so I charge ye, by the thorny crown
And by the cross on which the Saviour bled,
And by your own soul's hope of fair renown,
Let something good be said.
—From Home-Folks, by James Whitcomb Riley.

A DAY WITH THE GROUSE.

Whir-r-r-r! Bang! Bang! And away through the brush
Flies a rocket of brown and gray,
And with muttered growl at my nervous haste
I score the first miss of the day;
Old Bruno looks up with his soft brown eyes,
And gives his tail a wag,
Then dashes away with a merry air,
While I think of the empty bag.

Down there by the fence the old dog stands,
A statue in black and white,
And the grouse that I flush from the hazel brush,
Like the other, flies from sight.
Whir-r-r-r! One bang! And a brown, gray form
Falling into the leaves I see;
And the old dog seems to laugh with joy
As he brings the bird to me.

Among the willows, down by the creek,
Two other birds, I score,
And a cock bird, killed on his native hill,
Brings the number up to four.
Then home, through the slanting rays of light,
I tread my joyful way,
And I think, as I dwell on the hours past,
It has been a delightful day;
I have gathered health, if I haven't wealth,
From a source where health is free,
And the companionship of the woods and fields
Is more than gold to me.
—Field and Stream.

THE MAN WHO SAW IT.

It is an ancient mariner
Who stoppeth one of three,
"By thy spyglass and yachting cap,
Now wherefore stoppest me?"

"Oh, gentle sir," the mariner
Remarked, with gentle face,
"But list the while I tell you of
The wonderful yacht race.

"They crossed the line in splendid shape;
The wind was strong, indeed;
And then she piped the larboard watch
And quickly took the lead."

"Which took the lead?" the stranger cried
"Which yacht ahead did run?"
"It was," the mariner declared,
"It was the other one."

"Go on! Go on!" the stranger said,
"And tell me of the race."
"I will," the mariner remarked,
"And then the last gave chase.

"They tacked and tacked, until you'd think
The crew that oft did hang
Upon the rigging, was at best
A carpet-laying gang.

"And when the first yacht reached the stake
The whistles tooted gay;"
"Which was the first?" the stranger asked
"The one that led the way."

"They came back on the other leg,"
The mariner went on,
"And one went by the very route
The other one had gone."

"What did they do?" the stranger said,
"What did they do, I beg?"
"As near as I can tell," quoth he,
"I think they pulled the leg."

"And then they neared the finish line;
The bettors cheered and cursed,
When proudly sweeping into view
The winner came in first!"

"But which was that?" the stranger cried,
"Oh, which was that, I pray?"
"Alas!" the mariner replied,
"I was ten miles away."

It was an ancient mariner,
Who "Help" did loudly cry,
It was the angry stranger man
Who smote him hip and thigh.
—Baltimore American.

SHEARS AND COMB FOR BARBER'S USE

Heretofore it has been the custom of a barber when cutting hair to first use a comb in bringing the hair to an upright position, then, grasping the hair

between the first and second fingers of the left hand, disposing of the comb in one hand or the other, and finally cutting off the tops of the hair held in the fingers. In this operation, obviously, considerable time is lost in transferring the comb from one hand to the other each time the scissors are brought into action, inasmuch as the comb and scissors are alternately used in the process. The object of the invention here shown is to provide a pair of scissors with a comb attached to stand in a position most convenient for use in lifting the hair, without being in the way while the shears are cutting it. Thus, there is no necessity for transferring the two implements from one hand to the other during the operation. The patent on this device has been granted to Joseph Sansone, of Des Moines, Ia.

Logical.

First Boy—It's 6 o'clock. Let's go home.

Second Boy—Nit. If we go home now we'll git licked fer stayin' out so late. If we stay till 8 o'clock we'll git hugged an' kissed fer not bein' drowned.

COL. EDWIN L. DRAKE.

Monument Unveiled to the Memory of the Man Who First Drilled for Oil.

Until within the past few years, no united step has been taken toward paying due homage to Col. Edwin L. Drake, the man whose energy and persistence, laid open the earth and furnished the world with petroleum from oil wells.

Like many great inventors and discoverers in all ages, Col. Drake died in poverty, while his discoveries led to the amassing of wealth beyond the wildest dreams of Croesus.

At this late day, oil men, whose generosity is a proverb, have united to wipe out the memory of their thoughtlessness, and paid fitting honor to Col. Drake last week by unveiling a fine monument at Titusville, Pa.

EDWIN L. DRAKE.

Edwin Laurentine Drake was born on a farm near Greenville Center, Greene county, N. Y., March 29, 1819, and died at Bethlehem, Pa., November 8, 1880.

Edwin's early education was received in a school at Castleton, Vt., and in his 19th year, he joined his brother on a farm near Ann Arbor, Mich. Drake became interested in military affairs in Tecumseh, Mich., until he became a colonel in the Michigan militia.

Returning east to visit his parents, he was persuaded to accept a position as dry goods clerk in a store at New Haven, Conn., subsequently accepting a position in New York. Later, he served as express agent and conductor on New England roads. It was while conductor on the New York & New Haven road that he became interested in the Seneca Oil company.

Col. Drake was married twice, first to Miss Philina Adams, at Springfield, Mass., and seven years after her death, January 15, 1857, married Miss Laura C. Dowd, of New Haven. One son by the first wife died in early manhood. Three children by the second wife are Alfred Lee, Charles Henry and Mara Laura, now Mrs. Harry O. Emory, of Brooklyn.

The Oil City Derrick gave a special Drake memorial supplement in its issue of last Saturday. From the Derrick's handbook of petroleum, the following salient facts are secured.

"Mr. Drake, as superintendent of the Seneca Oil company, arrived in Titusville early in May, 1858, starting up the abandoned works of the old company, and commenced to cast about for some one to drill a well. In July he collected about ten gallons of oil per day from ditches. In August, he shipped two barrels to New Haven. Failing to dig a well to solid rock, he commenced to build a drill house, ordered an engine and engaged a driller, expecting to commence boring in September, but the engine was not ready on time, his funds failed to come to hand, and the work had to be postponed for the winter.

"In February, 1859, Drake went to Tarentum and engaged a driller to come up and commence his will in April. He neglected to come, however, and Drake was obliged to make a second visit, when he secured the services of "Uncle Billy Smith," who with his two sons, arrived in Titusville about the middle of June. In the Tarentum wells, the custom was to dig a pit to the bedrock before commencing to drill, but here, on account of the great depth of superficial deposits below water level, that plan failed, and Mr. Drake determined to drive down an iron pipe. This he finally accomplished successfully, finding bedrock at 36 feet. The drill was started about the middle of May, and on the afternoon of Saturday, August 28, 1859, a vein of oil was struck at a depth of 69½ feet. The oil rose to within about ten feet of the surface, and

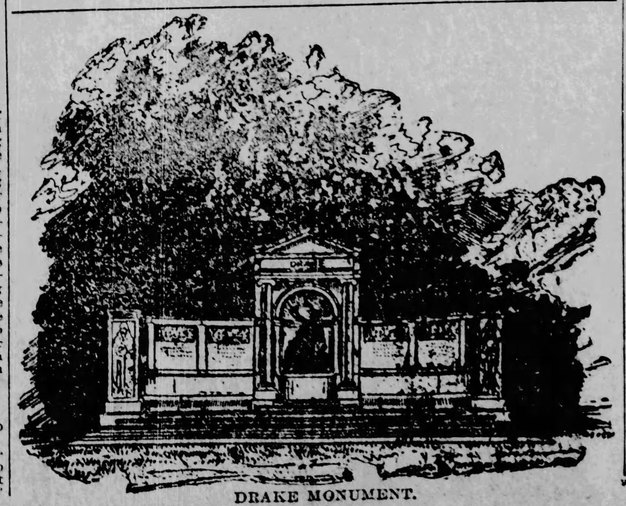
DRAKE WELL 1859-76.

of human happiness. Nor must we overlook the great industry, the supplying of natural gas, which is a direct outcome and corollary of the production of oil. Here is an industry that last year contributed to the national wealth the by no means insignificant sum of over $20,000,000, and employed in its management a small army of workers.

"It would be impossible to trace all the influences set in motion by the achievement of Col. Drake, or to measure their relation to the civilization of the time. In the field of invention, in that of the arts and industries, in that of commerce, in the sphere of human comfort, in all of these it has had and has an important place. From whatever point of view the result must be to give to Col. Drake a conspicuous place among the benefactors of mankind. His name must forever be associated with the names of those who in seeming sympathy with nature and her secrets have yoked her forces to the service of man. As a memorial of him, with all reverence and gratitude, we set up to-day this granite monument, lasting as the everlasting hills, that it may testify throughout all coming time of his contribution to the wealth, the happiness and the comfort of the world."

tional debt, and only about $300,000 less than the entire national debt outstanding. According to the report of the United States geological survey, our oil produced in 40 years would fill 31,450 iron tanks of 30,000 barrels capacity, and these tanks touching side by side and placed in a straight line would extend a distance of nearly 480 miles. Of this grand total two-thirds is produced in our beloved commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"Imagine for a moment a complete failure of production, and what an array of men would find themselves in idleness: builders of railroads and pipe lines and steamships, and the employes of such, when built; the makers of tools and apparatus, and of the various devices such as lamps and cans and the like, necessary to the profitable use of petroleum. It is needless to go into detail to comprehend the beneficent results in the field of labor that flowed directly from the achievement of Col. Drake; to appreciate how much it has contributed in this way alone to the sum



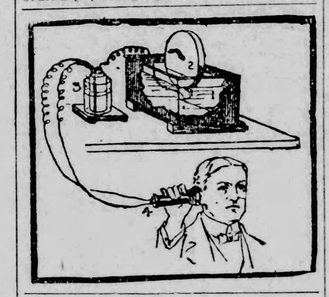
DRAKE MONUMENT.

REMARKABLE NEW TELEPHONE DISCOVERY

A. Frederick Collins, in the New York Herald, says that one of the most curious applications of a principle in the broadening realm of electricity is due to the inventive ability of Dr. W. Nernst and R. von Lieben, of Germany, the former being the inventor of the Nernst electrolytic lamp, which will soon be placed on the market. It will be remembered what a tremendous sensation Edison's first phonograph created, though few know what infinite pains, time and money was spent on its perfection; but now that the principle is well known almost any combination of electric apparatus may be "made to talk."

Yet one would hardly expect a plating vat to be able to utter intelligible words. This, however, is the strange and uncanny fact I have here to relate. A plating vat, be it known, is a trough in which a liquid is contained, and in it are suspended the articles to be electroplated; these are connected to the zinc or negative pole of a battery. Opposite the articles is suspended a piece of silver or gold, and whichever metal is selected is connected to the other terminal or carbon element of the battery. Now, when the current of electricity passes through the liquid it carries little particles of the gold or silver over to the articles and deposits them by electro-chemical action.

Nernst and Von Lieben, by this plating vat method, have succeeded in reproducing the human voice as is done by an ordinary phonograph. The picture shows



the apparatus "talking." No. 1 is a glass vat containing the plating liquid. No. 2 is a copper disk made to evolve on a pivot bearing one pole of the battery. The other pole, No. 3, is connected with the disk and with a telephone receiver, No. 4.

Instead of a piece of metal in the liquid as for plating, a little block of wood, of beech or cane, is used. This piece of wood is soaked or saturated with the liquid solution, called the electrolyte, in the vat, and is pressed gently against the edge of the copper disk, which is about one-eighth of an inch wide and twelve inches in diameter. It may be turned by hand or by a small electric motor. When it is revolved it reproduces speech in exceedingly clear tones. Of course, a record must be made first as in the ordinary phonograph, and this is done by removing the telephone receiver and substituting the ordinary telephone transmitter.

When the transmitter is spoken into and the disk revolved at the same time, the electro-chemical action changes the surface of the disk, and it is these minute changes that are accountable for the plating vat that talks. Truly this is an age of scientific miracles, and incidentally it may be said of invention.

Corpus Christi Day in Vienna.

The festival of Corpus Christi cannot be traced further back in the practice of the Roman church than the thirteenth century. It was finally ordained by Pope Urban, in the year 1264, and it was an inevitable consequence of the acceptance by the Roman church of the doctrine of transsubstantiation. Those who bring themselves to believe that the utterance of certain words and the observance of certain prescribed actions by a priest changed bread into the actual body of Jesus Christ, so that after this consecration it ceases to be bread, and has become the veritable body of Jesus Christ, can easily go a step further, and persuade themselves that it is right to worship the bread over which this miracle has passed. Hence, after Urban's decree, wrote Thomas Bacon: "The sacrament was no more taken for a sign, figure, and token of Christ's body, but for Christ himself, God and man; and therefore was it reverenced, worshipped, honored, censed and kneeled unto."

The emperor passed into the cathedral and there, by the cardinal archbishop of Vienna, the service was performed which produced for this occasion the Frohnleichnam, as the official program termed it, "the Christ's-holy-body" which was to be carried through the streets and adored. When the service in the cathedral had been duly performed, there came forth a great procession of monks and representative clergy of Vienna. A specially prepared plank way made in long sections and wide enough for two or three to walk upon it abreast, was laid along the streets and covered with grass. Along this special roadway, and not upon the common pavement, the procession walked. At the end of a long line of monks, priests and acolytes, holding aloft the banners of their respective churches and orders, came the supposed miraculous substance around which the whole meaning and purpose of the ceremony turned. Beneath a magnificently embroidered baldachin, with a priest walking backwards and ceaselessly swinging a censor before it, and surrounded by attendants of high rank, the cardinal archbishop of Vienna bore in a splendid box resting upon a cushion what he and all his attendant priests and acolytes, and the vast majority of the crowd of onlookers, treated as the actual body of Jesus Christ. Das Allerheiligste trageud it runs, in the words of the official order of proceedings. Immediately after this, bareheaded not as emperor, all his ordinary signs of dignity and rank wanting, and simply as the first worshipper, walked the sovereign. He was dressed in a magnificent uniform, but he was on foot, his plumed hat was in his hand, and no special marks of respect were shown towards him at this stage of the proceedings. He was but a servant, a worshipper, and the cardinal archbishop, who preceded him was the greater man, since he had wrought the miracle, which the emperor accepted and acknowledged by his acts of worship.

The sight was full of pathos. The figure of the old and venerable man, the ruler of the proudest empire in Europe, was impressive and yet no lonlier figure treads the earth to-day. His son and heir dead long years since, under circumstances too shameful ever to be officially described, his wife murdered in a foreign land, and he himself probably only too conscious that his own frail life is the one strong barrier against revolution and anarchy in his empire. The emperor was followed by the great officers of note in state dress, all walking like himself, bareheaded and expressing in their outward actions their acceptance of the supposed miracle.

The procession made a circuit of the city, occupying about an hour and a half and then the whole procession re-entered the cathedral, whence the service was concluded.—Sunday at Home.

The BACK WOODS—MAN

A Story of the Rerolution.

BY H. A. STANLEY.

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CHAPTER XXVII.—A MOMENTOUS LETTER.

Near Owagea I narrowly escaped running upon a large war party of mixed Senecas and Onondagas moving north. I retreated two or three miles that night and had as close an escape from another party yet larger. They were gathering from all directions, and I now realized that I was in a very dangerous country. Striking south again, I avoided the first party mentioned, reached the river, waded a half mile east to hide my trail, and slept that night in a willow thicket, on a large island, about eight miles east of Owagea. I was so worn out that I slept until long after daylight and probably it would have been even later had I not been awakened by a third party, moving westward in canoes and along shore. This party seemed fleeing from the villages farther east, and I conjectured that our forces were at work near the junction of the Susquehanna and Chenango. Possibly some distance to the west. I did not know it then, but this party was from Chugnutts or Chocaunut, which had been destroyed the night before. Not daring to build a fire to cook my breakfast, I ate a quantity of parched corn paste with raw freshwater clams for meat, after which I traveled east along the south bank of the river, reaching the combined armies near the present town of Union, Broome county, without incident.

Murphy and his command had come in twelve hours ahead of me, having traveled by night, and had almost as narrow escapes as had I. I reported having seen three large bands, and my conclusions that we were about to meet resistance; but on the advice of Murphy, to whom I told every detail of my adventures I did not mention my interview with Brant. I need hardly state that Murphy was interested in the details of the death of Tamalaqua, and even more in the probability of Beacraft's knowing of my ancestry.

"Come to ink at ye, Pather, ye do look Scotch an' at toimes, whin ye've done somethin' smart, I've had it in me moind ye have a trifle av Oirish blood in yere veins. But then, Scot is nixt to Oirish annyhow, so ye have somethin' to thank God fer."

It was now the general opinion that an engagement was imminent, and the entire army moved westward. General Hand's skirmishers ahead. Murphy and his men had burned Owagea, and the following week we advanced to Tioga fortifications, where two hundred and fifty men of Sullivan's own awaited us. These fortifications were now strengthened, the stores of the army and the sick were left there under guard of a strong body of cautious, well-disciplined men.

At Tioga fort, I found Mr. Kirkland, who had come up the Susquehanna with Sullivan, having joined him at Easton. To join the army, Mr. Kirkland had come up from Philadelphia, leaving that city June 15. He seemed greatly overjoyed at meeting me, and I noted an anxiety in his manner as he questioned me about my doings of the past three months, which led me to believe he had heard some report concerning me.

"And you have not been in disgrace of any kind, Quedar?" he finally asked.

"Disgrace, sir! What do you mean? Why should I have been in disgrace?"

"You were not put under guard at Schoharie for drunkenness, and you were not driven from the fort by Major Woolsey's orders?"

"I driven from the fort by Major Woolsey's orders? Why, sir! What do you mean? While Major Woolsey and I are not the best of friends, perhaps, I never resisted his authority in any way, irksome as have been the tasks he has imposed upon me. As for drunkenness, you know as well as I that I have never tasted liquor as a beverage. Why! Where did you get such information? Here! Hold on a minute! Do you know Lieutenant Erkuries Beatty? There he goes now—near General Clinton's tent. I'll call him. Lieutenant! Oh, lieutenant! Come over here a minute, will you? Do you know the Rev. Mr. Kirkland? Gentlemen, let me make you acquainted. Now Mr. Kirkland, just question this young gentleman, or any one else you choose, while I retire."

As I strolled off down towards the river, leaving them together, I occasionally glanced back and from Beatty's red face, I judged him to be very indignant about something. Soon they beckoned me, and I went back to them.

"Quedar," began Mr. Kirkland, "I owe you an apology for having for one moment entertained a suspicion of your wrongdoing, and, believe me, the suspicion has given me great pain. I am now going to make a clean breast of the whole matter—that is, if you will promise me that you will not fight a duel or do anything else as rash."

"Don't you make any such promise, Quedar!" interrupted Beatty, hotly. "Make him tell you what he knows, and when you get back to Schoharie, do you twist that villain's neck."

I paid little heed to Beatty. Somehow, I suspected what was coming. "Indeed, Mr. Kirtland, I don't believe in duelling. I can therefore promise that I won't go out with any man. If I have been traduced, however, I may make the traducer eat his words or take a thrashing. I'm not over patient of temper, you know."

"But bloodshed, Quedar! You'll promise me?"

"Nothing more than a pair of black eyes," I replied, laughing.

"Read that then," and he handed me a large sheet of paper, written on both sides, in Major Woolsey's dashing hand. I took it and began reading. It was addressed to Jason Horne and was marked "confidential." I will not quote all of it, but here are some extracts:

"It is with keen pain, sir, yet from a high sense of duty, that I set about opening your eyes to this shameful state of affairs. Before we left Philadelphia I had a suspicion that this big blustering brute had designs on this unsuspecting girl, and was bent on compromising her and ruining her reputation, if he could not do more. In this way, he is the most artful fellow I ever saw. He assumes a sturdy honesty and the possession of a moral character, such as we here, who know him well, and who see his repulsive daily life, know to be as far from him as is heaven from hell. I am aware that he writes frequently to this young lady, in whom both you and I—you as her guardian, and I as her affianced husband—have such a deep interest. I am also aware that it is his common practice to boast of his connection with your family, and to show her letters to his boon companions—half civilized, drunken border ruffians and women of the camp, as well as Indians, for with such does he consort here. He is the most arrant coward and unblushing braggart that ever I met. He is half drunk, or entirely so, most of the time, has no regular connection with our army, other than as a hanger-on, and I have had, at times, to put him in limbo for his misdeeds. Sooner or later I shall take him in the most flagrant of his misdeeds and have him drummed from camp. The little smattering of an education you and some well-meaning missionaries have given him renders him doubly dangerous, and enables him to assume the airs of a gentleman when he wishes, when, as a fact, we all know him to be of the lowest origin and possessed of all those traits which those of illegitimate parentage and mixed breed are so prone to display.

"I say to you now, sir, that this is a painful duty I am performing, but, nevertheless, I do demand that you write him at once, order him to cease his writing to your ward, and also insist that he does not visit your house in future. Inasmuch as I am not a man of his brute strength and, being a gentleman and an officer, cannot consistently meet him at the sword's point, I further request that you keep this information I have given you to yourself; that you do your duty, as I have pointed out the necessity of it being done, and that you do not involve me in this trouble further. If you have any doubts as to the statements I have made as to his true character I can, at any time, furnish you the affidavit of Ex-Sheriff White, of Tryon county, who held a warrant for him for a long time, and Benjamin Beacraft, Esq., who has known him from a child. I could, of course, risk my life at his hands, and rather than see the young lady I adore compromised by him, I will do this, but the way I have pointed out is best, and I trust that you will pursue it. He is now about to leave with Clinton's command, on an expedition against the Indians of Western New York. Let us hope he will, on this expedition, end his miserable life. Indeed, I have strong inclination to inform General Clinton as to my suspicion that he is secretly in the pay of the British, but I may not do that, as I have not full proof. Meanwhile, I urge that you lose no time in intercepting any letters he may send Miss Edith, and that you use discreet measures to cut off this disgraceful connection with your house."

"And did my friend, Jason Horne, give you this letter to show to me, Mr. Kirkland?"

"He did, Quedar—that is, if I found those charges false."

"And does Miss Edith know of this?"

"She has seen the letter and I have one from her for you."

"With instructions to deliver it if you found Woolsey's letter untrue, I suppose," I supplied bitterly.

"Indeed, Quedar! But there you are mistaken. She had more spirit and more faith in you than I supposed any woman could have in mortal man. Those offered affidavits, one from a sheriff, too, were a poser to Jason, but she would not even consider them, further than to say that the men making them were paid rascals. I then recollected that White was in bad odor up in the valley and was quite sure that he had been removed for some shady work, done at the dictation of the Johnsons or Butlers. 'Beacraft Esq.' I could not place, and I told her so, but she declared that he was a ferjured villain, and from what I have since learned of him, I rather guess she was not far from right. She's a very superior young woman, Quedar."

I took the letter he then held out to me in my eager hands and broke the seal:

"Dear Brother Quedar:—Such an awful story has come to me. Made up from whole cloth, I know, but it made me weep to think that enemies of yours could be so cowardly, malicious and so cruel. Believe me, Quedar, I trust in you, and shall ever be glad to hear from you or see you. I am sure that you are a noble Christian gentleman and not guilty of even one of those terrible acts your enemies charge you with. Something tells me that you have not done, nor will ever do, anything that you would be ashamed to have me know. I, for one, wish to see you very much, and I am sure that Aunt Abigail and Uncle Jason do. Quedar, there is one woman in the world that often thinks of you: that believes you one of the truest gentlemen in the world; that prays daily for your physical, moral and spiritual welfare. I believe—aye, I cannot but believe, that my prayers are answered. Write me.—EDITH."

I hastened to my tent, letter in my hand, and, catching up the first material that came to hand—my writing paper was a page out of an old account book I had found, wrote my mind—laid bare my inmost soul before this trusting girl.

"Tioga Point, August 22nd, 1779, Sunday.—My Dear Edith:—Your precious letter, now two months and seven days old, just at hand, through the kindness of our friend, Mr. Kirkland. Edith, dear, brave, true little woman, I love you. Forgive me, but I must speak. I love you better than I love my life. I have no right, perhaps, to tell you this. I had thought that I would not, but I cannot help it, it is wrung from me. I know that by birth and station I am unworthy of you. I have not even a name to offer you. I do not ask any love in return, save such as a sister may give a brother. If ever you meet an upright, honest gentleman of your station in life, whom you can love well enough, I pray you let not this declaration of mine stand in your path. Marry him and I will be your friend and his. I need not deny the cowardly accusations that have been sent to you, for I see by this dear letter of yours, and I know from what Mr. Kirtland has said, that you do not believe them. Thank God, they are totally false. Believe me Edith—I will never, no never, do anything that I would be ashamed to have you know. Your prayers, your sublime faith shall, as they have for more than two years past, keep me. Believe that above all else I shall strive to remain pure in life, that I may some day be worthy to receive a welcome from the loyal little girl who believes in me.

Forgive my presumption in telling you that I love you; that I always shall. I promise you that I will never again say or write as much, unless—ah unless—. If you can continue to believe in me, to give me the precious boon of trust that you have bestowed, I shall ask no more, but remain ever grateful, ever your

BROTHER QUEDAR."

"N. B. I am going four or five miles down the river to overtake a runner who left with important express an hour before I met Mr. Kirtland.

"QUEDAR."

That runner I overtook twelve miles down, and came back in the night, tired as a dog, but somehow more like a man than ever before. My conscience told me I had not done wrong.

The next morning, the combined armies, nearly or quite four thousand strong, moved on westward. Under several different commanders, detachments of one hundred to two hundred were sent out north and south, twenty-five pioneers ahead, and every village or isolated farm was destroyed. While we had lain at Tioga, even before we reached that place, heavy rains had fallen, raising all the creeks and rivers of the region to the north, but the weather cleared as we advanced, and we had little difficulty in burning all standing buildings.

August 25, after a three days' scout to the north and west, one of the most hazardous of that campaign, I came in to report that there were not only Indians in large force, near the village of Newtown, some twenty miles west on the Chemung—or Tioga as we always called it—but white men as well. From a high hill, three miles distant, I had seen a small body of British regulars, and another, yet larger, of Tory rangers as I judged, although I was not certain, as darkness had come on before I could overtake them. They encamped that night in a hollow near the creek back of Newtown, but being surrounded by several camps of Indians, I could not get near enough to them to be certain of their number.

Weary as I was, I volunteered to go back the way I had come and keep ahead of the army, but to this Murphy objected. "He'll do no such thing, sor. The poor lave's that slapey now, he waves as he walks," contended Murphy, who on matters of this kind, was all through that campaign called into council. He was speaking to General Sullivan. The general argued the matter back and forth with his impetuous little countryman, and proposed sending out other men, but Murphy's advice that nothing be done that afternoon and that the army remain practically stationary was finally adopted. Meanwhile, I retired, and slept twelve hours straight. When I awoke, Murphy had matters all arranged. He and I were to go alone to a point as near Newtown as we could, to scout the country thoroughly, and to return and report to the slowly advancing army, if possible, before it reached that vicinity. Murphy insisted that they would give us battle, if at all, in the vicinity of Newtown, and from what I had seen recently and knew of the country, I was of his opinion. This Newtown was a collection of thirty-two Indian huts or rude barns which had been erected there, since Murphy and I had come through in the spring of 1776. In fact, I think that they were built in the fall of 1778. From what we had heard and seen, we did not believe them fortifications or even dwellings. They were mere barns for the storage of hay and other products, and were located in the very heart of a great tract of open, fertile fields and swales, formerly the territory of the Senecas. Had we come in six weeks later, these barns would probably have been filled with the rich crops yet standing in all the vast fertile valley. In my judgment, a circle four miles in diameter, with Newtown as its eastern rim, would have taken in five thousand acres of growing crops. Why we should be given battle in this region, our officers could not understand, as the Indians must know, even if their white allies did not, that the battle itself would destroy more than our detachments if unmolested could, in two days of hard work. However, they did understand when they came to know the topography of this country as I did.

At noon of the 26th, Murphy and I from the highest of the ridges, that from this great level ampitheatres seem to radiate out to all points of the compass, viewed all that region and discussed the probable as well as the possible. It was our conclusion, that there were within ten miles of us, at least one thousand two hundred Indians and British combined. It was a clear day, with a fresh breeze blowing up from the west. The morning fogs had two hours before rolled up off the tops of the highest ridges and joined the cumulus clouds, which appeared on all the circular horizon rolling up into the blue vault of heaven. From the valleys below, to the west and south, came up the mirror-like glare of slow-sweeping waters, here and there broken by the more brilliant glimmer of sparkling shad-riffs, or the tumbling waters of a large creek, running down from the north and bending to the east just before reaching the river. Beside the rivers, the long line of drooping willow brush, like hedges of furze along a shining highway. Next, the rich green fields of corn, not yet yellowed. Farther back, the more subdued green of grazing grounds, broken here and there by patches of undulating, waving wheat and oats. Then the wooded slopes and hills, backed by a horizon-bound sweep of mighty unbroken forest. Here and there in the great basin, wooded spurs of the low mountain ridges pushed out. In many instances, these stood out alone and detached from their parent ridge, like some round-browed, egg-shaped island. Indeed, the hill on which we stood, was one of the very largest of these, and to the northeast the river had broken through and wound around to the south again. Northeast, not three miles distant, was Newtown, so called, and near it to the north was encamped a small body of British regulars. Between it and our hill, was another body of white men, and these Murphy's phenomenal eyesight selected as Butler's rangers. Where the creek bent to the east and between it and the river, was a low ridge, ending in a point—we were looking right over that, across the river, at Newtown, which was northwest of the bend of this creek, and while the regulars were on the northeast side of the creek, the rangers were on the southwest side. Over on the northeast slope of the ridge, nearest us yet hidden from our sight, we supposed the Indian camp to be, but of this we were not certain. I declared that along this ridge, or the one much higher northwest, would be the battle, if at all, but Murphy thought differently. It seemed to me, that one of these, preferably the northwestern one, was the natural vantage ground, and I wondered why they were not erecting breastworks along it, as our army must pass between it and the river.

"Go on wid yer Scotch consate," broke in the impatient Murphy, who had already changed his idea of my ancestry, to conform to Tamalaqua's brief illusion. "What's the rayson the army wud'nt kim across the river, go 'round the narth side o' the hill we're on an' lave thim alone? We're not huntin' Injuns. It's their crops an' castles we want."

"But we can't go that way, Tim, and I shan't advise it. We must go right through this side of that ride, or along it on either side and on the northeast side of the river. This great det of here, this side of the river and at our feet, is one vast swamp. See the water standing here and there and the tag alders and willows? I floundered through there four or five days back, and I don't want any more of it."

"That settles it, me bye. If wid thim big flat feet o' yer'n ye cud'nt make it, a roodway o' batteaux wadn't let an army pass. See! Be the powers, ye're right. There's a band o' the divils at worruk along that highest ridge now. See that tree fall?"

I was forced to admit that I had seen nothing, but later on we both saw a body of axmen felling trees, and judged that fortifications of some kind were being constructed. This was their only chance for making a good fight, for miles and miles, Tim, I remarked.

"Ye do know somethin'," he admitted, "an' if I kin kape you wid me long, I'll make a gineral of ye yit, be gorra! I'm goin' down and across."

"You're what? Why man, are you daft?"

"Ah! Go on! ye siven fut bane-pole. None o' ye're blackguard tongue, or I'll wallop ye. I ain't trashed ye out yit this maarnin', an' ye're gittin' sassy. Do ye sneak back if ye want to. I'm goin' to find out what bed-ivilment them fellys is up to," and he started down the hill. I caught his arm and held him.

"See here, Tim! I'm with you on this

The McKinley Pole. Massillon. Ohio.

1898-1901.

THE McKINLEY POLE AT MASSILLON.

For the past five years in connection with my usual avocation I have visited the cities of Canton and Massillon, Ohio, once in every two weeks. In mingling with the inhabitants thereof I was very much impressed by the universal esteem in which the late President McKinley was held by all who knew him. More especially by the friends and companions of his youth. I often met the President at social gatherings when all reserve was cast aside, and on the road of the surrounding country as he drove here and there visiting his friends in the nearby towns and calling on his former acquaintances on the countryside adjacent to his home city. On all such occasions Mrs. McKinley was by his side. When our country's heart was made glad by war being declared against Spain in 1898, Mr. J. W. McClymond, president of The Russell Company, Massillon, O., issued an order that men should go into the adjacent woods, cut down two of the largest trees that could be found, scarf and iron-band the two together, and erect the same on the plaza of the works, dub it the McKinley Pole, hoist the American flag to the truck, and with positive injunctions that that flag should fly night and day until Spain was humiliated and the Maine avenged. Mr. J. W. McClymond's orders were carried out to the letter.

Two weeks ago I again visited Massillon, and I was very much surprised to see only about 30 feet of the flagpole standing. A large draped flag hung down the stub of the spar, and a more appropriate monument could not be conceived. The rest of the mast lay strewn on the ground in pieces of various sizes. Upon inquiry I ascertained that on the day the President was buried they had a 40-foot flag at half mast on the pole. The mast was 187 feet high. Shortly after noon a gust of wind came along and threw the flag and pole to the ground in fragments.

I took the accompanying picture of the pole as it fell, for it had not been disturbed, and Mr. McClymond vows it never shall be. I counted the pieces and thought it more than strange that that pole erected to commemorate an act of Mr. McKinley's, should fall to the ground on the day of his burial, breaking into seventeen pieces, which corresponded to the day of the month.

CAPT. JAMES LOWER PILLING.

expedition and it's as much mine as yours. We can find out from here what they're doing, and report without risk. You've no right to go over there across the river and be captured or meet any unnecessary danger. If you're seen, even if you get away, they know that we know where to look for them and may flee, without giving us battle. Now they've been harassing us for a week past, picking off a man here and there, shooting horses and beef cattle and all that. I don't believe they've got a force that we can't whip, no matter how well they're intrenched. I don't want a battle any more than you do, nor half as much, I guess, but it's the very best thing that can happen. This is a gathering of all their forces in this region. Probably their last stand. From what you and I have seen, they can't ambush us. Let's go back and report, and then march up and give them another Oriskany. That well done, the cause will have nothing to fear from this region for one year to come, if not as long as the war lasts."

"Right ye ain, Pather. That wit o' yer'n is slowly developin' owin' to good society and before ye're thirty, bedad, I think—whist! Down! ye son of a saycook, 'fore ye're seen." I fell as he had commanded and followed him as he crawled along the brow of the hill. There was a windfall, not very far ahead, on the brink of the topmost ledge, and with bodies bent low, we ran across the shady crown of the hill for this shelter. We had barely reached it and crowled in under, when I saw a war plume, strangely familiar, rising from behind the mound on which we had stood not three minutes before. It was Brant, and he looked much fresher and more confident than when I last saw him, ten days before. Close behind him came Colonel John Butler, his cruel, hard old face grim as of yore, and behind him his son Walter, now so bestial in appearance that I did not at first recognize him. A leather-faced Scot, huge of bone and joint but poorly and awkwardly put together, brought up the rear. This, Murphy informed me, was the famous Captain McDonald, who declared he had Bible authority for slaughtering the babes of a rebellious people. I surveyed him well, from the crown of his dingy cocked hat to the toes of his sturdy shoon, and there and then I was tempted to do murder. Butler the younger, I had sworn to kill at the first opportunity. Here was my chance. Perhaps I could get McDonald, too. I whispered my intentions to Murphy, who had already cocked his piece and was taking aim, as he afterward told me at Brant, although I told him to kill the elder Butler.

The four leaders now stood not one hundred yards from us, side by side, pointing north and east as if discussing the location of our army. It seemed as if Providence had put them into our hands. "I take young Butler first, McDonald next, Tim," I whispered. "You do for Old Man Butler and let Brant off, will you? When I touch you with my toe, fire." I drew my sight fine on Young Butler's heavy eyebrows and was just reaching my toe for Tim, when I heard voices right below us. I paused, looked at Tim who had heard them too, and who, shaking his finger at me as if commanding silence, crawled back six feet and peered over the ledge. He came crawling back to me, his eyes like burning coals, but not the least pallor in his face, nor yet a quaver in his voice, as he whispered:

"There's a half hundred o' the divils not fifty yards below, 'long the south side o' this hill, all pickin' blueberries an' jabberin' like a Jarsey town meetin'."

I made no reply, but crawled farther under the windfall; thence out into the brush on the north on the other side of the hill and comparatively safe. As we swung around the hill, we saw three bodies of white men marching out from behind the ridge. First, twelve regulars, led by an officer; next, two battalions of the Royal Greens; and following, what looked like a great number of Tory farmers and backswoodsmen. Straggling along some distance yet to the rear was a very large band of Indians, apparently, a mixture of all the tribes of the Confederacy. There were, we judged about three hundred of the whites, and as least four times as many Indians and there were no squaws, pappooses or dogs following. We watched them for a time—they seemed changing camp or drilling, we could not tell which; and as all that region seemed alive with foes, white or red, we made a detour through the hills. At nightfall, we lay down upon a high ridge farther south and west, from which we could see more than a hundred camp fires. At first it seemed necessary that we go back to the vicinity of Newtown again, but as the darkness came on and the fires flashed up, we perceived all that it was important for us to know. They were felling trees, digging rifle-pits and preparing to dispute our way along that very ridge which I had selected—the doorway at that time, so far as an army and munitions of war were concerned, to all the rich country north and westward. To be sure, it would be possible to cut a way around through the hills and avoid them, but that was not what General Sullivan desired. Confident that he had a force sufficient to beat them, he was bent on taking the very route they were now seeking to blockade.

We reached camp and made our report Friday night. Saturday, we moved cautiously about eight miles and there rested well and put every equipment in the best order, for on the morrow, we meant to conquer or be conquered. We had come to destroy the sources of subsistence of the Tories and their Iroquois allies. If we could destroy the foe as well, so much the better.

To be Continued.

Proof Positive.

Husband—"Who was that at the door?"

Wife—"Oh, only a tramp from Boston."

Husband—"Did he say he was from Boston?"

Wife—"No; but instead of asking for something to eat, he wanted to know if I could oblige him with an old pair of spectacles."—Chicago News.

A Thoroughbred.

She—Is it true, dear, that when you proposed to me you didn't know whether I was worth a penny?

He—Absolutely. But I always was willing to take chances.—Detroit Free Press.

Those Boston Ladies.

Mrs. Guinnivoice—I never have any trouble with baby. I've only to sing to him and he goes right off to sleep.

Mrs. Phaser—What a knowing child!—Boston Transcript.

Write and See

Don't Let Prejudice Keep you from getting well.

No Money Is Wanted

Simply write a postal for the book that applies to your case. See what I have to say. You can't know too much about ways to get well.

My way is not less effective because I tell you about it. There are millions of cases which nothing else can cure. How can I reach them save by advertising?

I will send with the book also an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I will tell him to let you test it for a month at my risk. If it cures you, the cost will be $5.50. If it fails, I will pay him myself.

The book will tell you how my Restorative strengthens the inside nerves. It brings back the power that operates the vital organs. My book will prove that no other way can make these organs strong.

No matter what your doubts. Remember that my method is unknown to you, while I spent a lifetime on it. Remember that only the cured need pay. Won't you write a postal to learn what treatment makes such an offer possible?

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 828, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men, sealed.
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism

The guests are gone the smile slips from the face of the hostess and she gives up to the pain which racks her body. Many a woman entertains and wears a smile while her back aches and her nerves quiver with pain. Surely any medicine which offers relief to women would be worth a trial under such conditions. But when the woman's medicine, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, is offered with the proof of efficacy in thousands of well attested cures, what excuse can then be offered for suffering longer?

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well. It dries enfeebling drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"It is with the greatest pleasure I write you the benefit my mother has received from your 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" says Miss Carrie Johnson, of Lowesville, Amherst Co., Va. "She suffered untold misery with uterine disease and nervousness, and had a constant roaring and ringing noise in her head. After taking six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' she was entirely cured."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets stimulate the liver.

Recent Literature.

The Blade is in receipt of the following new issues from the publishers named:

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York:

The Right of Way, by Gilbert Parker, is a strong, vivid and picturesque novel, located in French Canada. It is an excellent work.

Cardigah, by Robert W. Chambers, is a historical novel, its scenes in western New York, when Sir William Johnson was governor. It is thoroughly readable.

Flood Tide, by Mrs. S. P. McL. Greene, is a pretty and readable romance, whose scenes are in a hamlet on the Maine coast.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth ave., New York:

Lem is the title of a boy's book by Noah Brooks, the popular writer of juveniles. It is full of fun and adventure, and will be enjoyed.

Three new Henty books are out, named as follows: With Roberts to Pretoria, a story of the Boer War; At the Point of the Bayonet, a narrative of the conquest of India, and To Herat and Cabul, a tale of the first Afghan war. All will be enjoyed by boys.

The Outlaws of Horseshoe Hole, by Francis Hill, is an old-time story of the Western frontier, full of thrilling adventures.

From Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d st., New York:

The Crazy Angel, by Annette L. Nobles and Grace Lathrop Collin, is a romance of love and travel, with many of its scenes laid in Norway. The title is the nickname of a pretty girl in the story.

Owen Glyndwr, by Arthur C. Bradley, is a biographical study of the life and work of that Welsh patriot. It is the latest volume of the Heroes of the Nations series.

Johnnie Courteau and Other Poems is the title of a volume of French Canadian dialect verse by William Henry Drummond.

From D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth avenue, New York:

A Nest of Linnets, a romance, by F. FrankfortMoore, tells the story of Richard Grinsley Sheridan, Betty Linley, and their romantic elopement. It is an alluring historical novel.

Lincoln in Story is a collection of authenticated anecdotes which tells the story of Lincoln's life. It is edited by Silas G. Pratt.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

The Tory Lover, by Sarah Orne Jewett, is a novel of the Revolution, in which John Paul Jones figures. It is an interesting story.

Our Lady Vanity, by Ellen Olney Kirk, is a strong and very readable novel of modern New York society.

The Lonesomest Doll is a charming story of a little girl princess and her lowly playmate. It is prettily told and well illustrated.

From Dodd, Mead & Co., Fifth avenue and 35th st., New York:

The Milton, by Dorothea Gerard, is a novel with a Jacobite plot. It touches incidentally a powerful religious lesson.

From L. C. Page & Co., 212 Summer st., Boston:

Cats, by Louis Wain, is composed of rhymed stories and taking drawings of all kinds of cats, and will please the little ones mightily.

Stories of the Hills is the newest of G. Waldo Brown's Woodranger Tales, and Larry Hudson's Ambition, by James Otis, are two very readable boys' books.

For the little girls are two new volumes in the charming Cosy Corner series, one of these written by Mary Knight Potter, tells the story of Peggy's Trial, and the other is by Edith Robinson, who writes of A Little Puritan Pioneer. All of these books are well illustrated.

From The Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York:

A Friend With the Countersign, by B. K. Benson, is a novel of the civil war, related by its hero. Several maps make the story plain.

From The Lathrop Pub. Co., Boston:

Poetry of Niagara, by Myron T. Pritchard, is a volume of the best poems which have been inspired by the great cataract. It is beautifully illustrated.

From the Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York:

Spiritual Knowing, by Theodore E. Seward, has for its purpose to apply the law of spiritual thinking to the varied experiences of life, and to the interpretation of the Sacred Scriptures.

Gloria Deo is an undenominational hymnal for all services of the churches. It will be found cheap and excellent.

From Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., 426-428 West Broadway, New York:

Three valuable little books for orators, students or writers come from the above firm. Two of these are the Handy Dictionary of Prose, and the Dictionary of Poetical quotations edited by George W. Powers. The third volume in the set is entitled Who's the Author? prepared by Louis H. Peet. The book is a guide to the authorship of novels, stories, speeches, songs and general writings, and is an excellent key to our literature.

From A. N. Marquis & Co., Chicago:

Who's Who in America, a biographical dictionary of notable living men and women of the United States, comes in an enlarged and revised edition.

From the Fleming H. Revell Co., Chicago:

Mountain Idyls, by Alfred Castner King, is a volume of pretty poems, evidently inspired by the mountains of the West, and beautifully illustrated.

From the American Thresherman, Madison, Wis.:

Kansas Zephyrs, by Ed Blair, is a collection of poems, all inspired by Kansas, and all pleasant reading.

From the Blue Sky Press, 4732 Kenwood avenue, Chicago:

How Jacques Came Into the Forest of Arden, and was there so melancholy, is narrated in pretty fashion by Ella W. Peattie.

He Got Back.

"You use lots of milk, don't you?" queried the milkman, as he peered through the screen and saw Mr. Grouchman at the breakfast table.

"Yes," growled that individual; "I eat lots of bread and milk."

"Well," said the milkman, trying hard to be pleasant, "it's pretty healthy, I guess."

"Yes," answered Grouchman, "and there's another thing in its favor. It affords me such an elegant opportunity to cast my bread upon the waters."—Indianapolis Sun.

AMONG THE FLEMISH DUNES

A Pleasant Place to Rest and Economical Withal.

It would not be easy to find among the some forty hamlets which dot the Flemish coast, between the Dutch and French frontiers a more retired resting place than that of La Panne. It is easily and comfortably reached from Ostend by a vicinal steam train service. But in leaving Ostend you must bid good-bye to such holiday extractions and distractions as those of the concert and gambling halls, theatres, casinos and palatial hotels. You leave fun and frolic, folly and finery behind you, for all that is most peaceful, restful and humble. Penetrate not into those wildernesses of sand strewn tracts unless your tastes are such as to be satisfied with the plainest yet most wholesome of food, unless you can find pleasure in such scenery as boundless views of sea and sandhills, covered with the wildest of vegetation, afford walks of hours and hours spent in the climbing and descending of these apparently intermidable steppes, quiet chats with the fisher-folk and the chance guests of your hotelkeeper's table d'hote.

La Panne proper—that is, the village—can boast of a street and a half. The sea is on your right as you enter the hamlet from the quaint old town of Furnes, but it is very seldom you catch a sight of it, as the dunes line and hedge in the roadway. Among these, and in many cases on their summits, enterprising builders and speculators have erected the coziest, the most coquettish and snuggest of chalets. Wooden steps placed in the finest of sands lead to their flower-bedecked porches, and you can trace their winding course by the gaily painted balustrades. The brightest of curtains, blinds and sun-awnings hang forth from window, door and balcony. Children in the lightest of clothing with stockingless legs and shoeless feet, are gambolling in the sands, tobogganing wildly down the dunes; parents with the largest of sun hats are reading in the shadiest of shady nooks, under the shelter of the stately dune. Comfortable tents, wooden and canvas; the coolest and most capacious of wicker armchairs dot the sands here and there and a perfect blaze of color shows where little urchins in red, blue, brown, purple and scarlet headgear are at work under the softest of skies and breezes.

You take your breakfast when you like. It consists of coffee, hot rolls and as many tempting petite pains as your appetite prompts you to eat. Dinner at 1. Soups, fish and three courses of meat with dessert. Supper at 7, hot and cold meats, with salad and fruit. The cost per day, not more than 3 francs, unless you desire a bedroom with balcony facing the sea. There is nothing very exciting at La Panne in the way of incident, yet the day is bright and restful in the simplicity and calm of the life that the surroundings induce.—Pall Mall Gazette.

LEGENDARY GIANTS IN PARADE

In the legendary history of many countries giants play a notable part, and especially in that of Belgium, says the New York Herald. As a rule, too, the doughty deeds of these heroes are chronicled in song and story, and on fitting occasions honor is paid to their memory by their admiring countrymen.

Such an occasion occurred when a national festival was held in Brussels a few days ago. A pompous and thoroughly patriotic ceremony it was, the most striking feature being a gorgeous procession, in which the Belgian giants, Jan neken, Micke, Grand Papa, Grand Mamma and the Grand Turk, took part. Arrayed in appropriate costume, gigantic figures representing these ancient Belgians were led through the streets of the capital amid the plaudits of the populace, among whom there were few, if any, who could not have told offhand the life history of each of the five mythical beings.

To a stranger the sight must have seemed novel, yet if he had been an Irishman or an Englishman he would surely have known that there would be quite as great enthusiasm in Dublin if at any time the figure of Brian Boroimhe were to be carried in procession through its streets.

Treatment of the Steak.

New Boarder (slightly near-sighted)—What a treat! The steak has been buttered.

Old Boarder—That's not butter; it's yellow soap. The landlady always runs her steaks through the wringer to make them tender.—Philadelphia Record.

One Result.

First Martian—What is the cause of that hideous discord which rises from the earth?

Second Martian—Didn't you know? Carnegie has provided every Scotch boy and girl with a university education, and they're practicing dialect college-hoots.—Judge.

Dreadful Superstition.

"Flossy is superstitious."

"She is?"

"Yes; when she wears her death's head hat-pin she also wears her horseshoe scarf pin and her wish-bone hair ornament."—Tit-Bits.

GOOD COFFEE MAKER.

Experience With the Berry.

"I have gained twenty-five pounds since I left off coffee and began drinking Postum Food Coffee in its place.

I had become very thin in flesh and suffered tortures with heartburn, was a nervous wreck with headache practically all the time until one dreadful day, when the good doctor told me I must quit drinking coffee, as he had nothing left to try, to relieve me.

I could not drink tea and had tried everything else, even Postum, but put it by at the first trial, because it was tasteless.

Forced to it again, I determined to see if it could not be made palatable and found at once that when I followed directions and boiled it long enough, that I not only liked it, but gave it to my husband for several days without his finding it out. I have the name of making splendid coffee, and we always used the best, but of late I have given Postum to guests many times in place of coffee and have never been detected yet.

Our four children have not drank coffee for three years, and all have gained health and flesh since using Postum. One son, who was always sick, has been greatly benefited by its use, and as above stated, I have gained twenty-five pounds since taking up Postum. I am healthier to-day than I have been for years and give Postum all the credit. Please do not use my name in public."

This lady lives in Burlington, Iowa, and the name will be furnished by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., to those interested.

Pure Whiskey

Direct from Distiller to Consumer

$3.20

FOUR Full Quarts, Express Paid.

Saves Middlemen's Profits. Prevents Adulteration.

FOR thirty-three years we have distilled the best whiskey made and sold it direct to consumers. We have thousands of customers in every state and want more; we therefore make the following

Proposition:

We will send you four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense, and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

REFERENCES:—Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, or any of the Express Companies.

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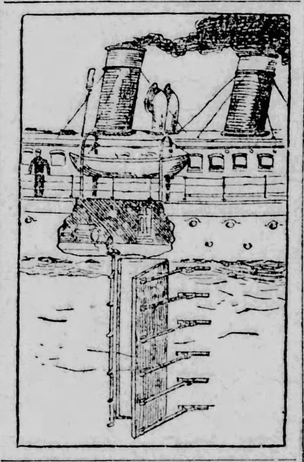
P. S.—Orders for Ariz., Col., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must be for 20 qts., by freight, prepaid.

We guarantee above firm will do as they agree.—Ed.

BRAKE ON STEAMERS TO STOP SUDDENLY

Many a serious accident on the water might be avoided if vessels were fitted with a device for bringing them to a stop as quickly as possible when the danger appears. Louis Lacoste, of Montreal, Canada, has designed an apparatus for this special purpose, which we illustrate herewith, the picture showing the central part of a steamer, with the brake mechanism attached in operating position. The brake proper consists of a hinged gate of considerable width, attached to the side of the ship, to extend vertically downward from the water line. Normally, this gate lies close against the side of the vessel and offers no resistance to the progress through the water, but as soon as the proper signal is given from the pilot house the engineer starts the mechanism which releases the clamp securing the forward edge of the gate, the latter immediately flying open, until it is at right angles to the course of the ship, where it is sustained by the braces at the rear. The brakes are arranged in pairs, and two or more sets may be applied to one ship. They offer no hindrance to the movement of the ship through the water as long as they remain closed, but afford a valuable addition to the reversed propeller in bringing the ship to a quick stop in times of danger.



TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

SKETCHES FROM LIFE.

A SACRIFICE ACCEPTED.

Clarence—Clara, if I let you buy a new winter coat I'll have to wear my old one.

Clara—Oh, you dear, sweet, lovely, generous old boy!—Detroit Free Press.

THE ACCUMULATION FAD.

"Is Dorothy's 'den' artistic?"

"Artistic? I think so. You can't take a step in it without kneeling over something oriental."—Puck.

NO OCCASION FOR REMORSE.

"Yes," the farmer said, "I've raised a big crop of hops this year, but I ain't quite easy in my conscience when I think how it'll all be worked up into lager beer."

"You may quiet your scruples," replied his friend from the city. "Science has discovered several wonderful ways of making beer by using something cheaper than hops."—Chicago Tribune.

PARTLY ACCOUNTED FOR.

Dizzer—Where does that man Flimmer get all his money?

Buzzer—Well, I loaned him $5 two years ago.—Ohio State Journal.

A GOOD FILLER.

Towne—Blowitz is certainly a better campaign orator than Wyncham is.

Browne—I don't see much choice. There's nothing new or interesting in what either of them ever has to say.

Towne—I know, but Blowitz takes longer to say it.—Philadelphia Press.

AN ENVIABLE REPUTATION.

Fair Teacher—So you wish to bring a little comedy to Sunday school. Has he a good reputation?

Pupil—Good? Why, say, teddy, dat kid kin knock any feller in de ward gin' he's de best all-roun' ball player on de lot.—Chicago News.

An Emergency Muster.

Mrs. Dash—Mrs. Rash's friends didn't come.

Mrs. Cash—Dear me! Her ice cream and cake were a dead loss on her hands.

Mrs. Dash—No, indeed. She rushed around in her own neighborhood and invited a lot of people she hadn't asked.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

When the Millennium Comes.

The conductor, when he receives a fare,
Must furnish a seat to the passengaire;
A plain camp stool for a three-cent fare,
A seat with a back for a four-cent fare,
A plush divan for a five-cent fare,
And must make the change for the passengaire.
Hitch along, hitch along, there! Hitch with care!
Don't crowd the lady in the rocking chair!
—Chicago Tribune.

An Embarrasament.

"Why do you object to being shifted about?"

"Because," answered the New York policeman, "it impairs the efficiency of the force. No sooner do we learn whom it is safe to arrest than we are sent to some other part of town, where we have to get acquainted all over again."—Washington Star.

PLYMOUTH ROCK IS KING OF FOWLS

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States' department of Agriculture has just made an interesting report, the first of its kind ever issued, on American breeds of fowls, especially the Plymouth Rock, says the New York Herald.

This breed is the most popular creation of the fancier's art. It is not only a beautiful bird, but as a fowl is unsurpassed. In beauty and symmetry it heads the list of our domesticated birds.

The government now calls attention to the fact that the time has come when Americans no longer need to go abroad to obtain either beauty or reproductiveness in fowls. The best breeds that exist have been produced in our own land, and when their merits are fully understood there will be an increasing demand for them in other parts of the world.

The marking of the barred Plymouth Rock, when properly distributed, is beautiful. Beginning with close, narrow bars just back of the comb, and gradually broadening and widening as the tail is approached, there are formed what might be called circles of grayish blue when seen under a good light. Much depends upon evenness of barring and the well defined lines between the two colors, for when either encroaches upon the other the greatest beauty is wanting.

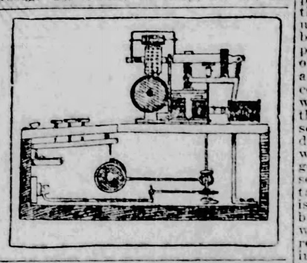
This combination of light and dark colors creates the so-called blue tint of the barred Plymouth Rocks. The crowning beauty of the Plymouth Rock is its purity of color. The two shades, one light, the other dark, must each be pure and true to its color, and positively free from any tinge of foreign color. The color of the standard variety is bluish gray, barred with narrow, parallel lines of dark blue, approaching almost a positive black. The barring must show on the entire length of the feathers in all sections, when they are not mostly composed of down.

There seems to be no condition, surrounding or climate unfavorable to the Plymouth Rock. Their constitutional vigor appears to have no limit. Where any fowl can live they will prosper. They stand confinement, and when allowed freedom prove excellent foragers. They are prolific in yielding medium-sized brown eggs of the richest flavor. Under all conditions they will produce as many eggs as any thoroughbred fowl. The broad, deep and well rounded breast gives these fowls their value as table poultry. The notably rounded keel bone that extends well forward helps to build out the foundation for plenty of breast meat.

The government's efforts for the advancement of home bred fowls will undoubtedly awaken renewed interest among farmers and skilled American fanciers in producing this the best specimen of our poultry.

ELECTRIC MOTOR ON THE TYPEWRITER

Electricity plays such an important part in our every day life at present that it is not strange that it is to be applied to the typewriter to lessen the exertion and increase the speed to be obtained from this useful piece of mechanism. The machine shown in the accompanying drawing is the invention of Mr. George H. Ennis, of Troy, N. Y., his idea being to make the current do the entire work after the mechanism is once started by a slight depression of the key. The cut shows a lever beneath the keyboard, with a pin at the inner end, just out of contact with a raised shoulder on a roller. Now, if the keys were depressed, the roller would be rotated by the motor, which is now shown here, until the pin came in contact with the shoulder, the rotation of the roller driving the geared shaft which rotates the type wheel above. The shoulder on the roller is projected in such a relation to the type-wheel above that the instant the corresponding lever reaches the lowest point of revolution the pin brings the roller to a standstill. This closes a second circuit through a pair of electro magnets at the rear of the paper roll, and the magnets pull the bar supporting the type-wheel downward with sufficient force to imprint the letter on the paper, the type having been previously inked by contact with the ink roller above during its revolution to the proper point. The release of the key breaks the circuit and a spring returns the parts to the normal position.



The writer not long since was suffering from an intense headache. His physician advised the taking of two five-grain antikamnia tablets. The relief obtained was so wonderful that he thinks it his duty to advise our readers to keep a dozen five-grain tablets on hand.

A Wreck.

We contemplated the alcoholic wreck with commingled pity.

"A sinking ship, indeed!" we exclaimed.

"But the rats do not leave me!" shrieked the fellow, gesturing wildly.

We extended a hand to him by helping hand, of course, but he shrank away, mistaking this for a pink elephant.—Detroit Journal.

Not Strong Enough.

"It seems to me that our friend has so much faith in money that he almost makes a religion of it."

"I don't like the comparison. The word 'religion' implies at least a remote chance of backsliding."—Washington Star.

Heiskell's Ointment

quickly relieves and surely cures skin diseases. Get it from your druggist. 50c a box by mail, postpaid.

HEISKELL'S SOAP

Makes a beautiful complexion. 25 cts.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,

831 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

I will never cease giving praise for what Heiskell's Ointment has done for me.—Mrs. G. E. Spangler, 2215 Madison St., Philadelphia.

WILL SEND $2.50 FREE.

Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., the Celebrated Chicago Specialist, Will Send $2.50 worth of His New Special Treatment Free to Each of Our Readers.

When an experienced physician offers to give away $40,000 worth of a New Treatment for diseases of the heart, nerves, stomach, or dropsy, it is conclusive evidence that he has great faith in it. And when hundreds of prominent men and women freely testify to his unusual skill and the superiority of his New Special Treatment his liberality is certainly worthy of serious consideration.

That Dr. Miles is one of the world's most successful physicians is proven by hundreds of testimonials from well-known people. One patient cured after failure of eleven Grand Rapids physicians, two after being given up by six and seven Chicago physicians, another after nine of the leading doctors in New York City, Philadelphia and Chicago failed. Thousands of testimonials sent upon request.

The eminent Rev. W. Bell, D. D., of Dayton, Ohio, General Secretary of Foreign Missions, writes editorially in The State Sunday School Union: "We desire to state that from personal acquaintance we know Dr. Miles to be a most skilful specialist, a man who has spared neither labor nor money to keep himself abreast of the great advancement of medical science." Col. Tucker, late General Manager N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R., of Cleveland, states: "Dr. Miles' success as a physician has been phenomenal." Mrs. M. E. England, of Cleaves, Ohio, says: "I took Dr. Miles' New Treatment for six weeks and the results were marvelous." Mrs. M. B. Morelan, of Rogers, O., writes: "For 25 years I had heart trouble, could not get relief. Before your treatment could not raise myself out of my chair. You saved my life." Miss Josie Thompson, of Circleville, Ohio: "A consultation of doctors said there was no help for me. It is now four years since I took your new treatment. Have done much hard work since."

This new system of special treatment is thoroughly scientific and immensely superior to the ordinary methods.

As all afflicted readers may have $2.50 worth of treatment especially prepared for their case, FREE, with full directions, we would advise them to send for it at once. Address Dr. Franklin Miles, 261 to 269 State St., Chicago. Mention this paper.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Tanning Deer Hides.

Editor Farmstead:—I noticed not long since that a reader, H. B., of Baldwin, Mich., wants to know how to tan deer hides. I will try and explain to him my way. First take the hide and soak in a barrel to remove the hair and grain. For this take cold water and ashes; watch it closely, so it will not spoil. When it is ready, take it out of the water, lay on the graining beam, and scrape the hair and grain off at once. For the graining beam take a hardwood or basswood log, about 8 inches in diameter and 8 feet long; peel the bark and make it smooth and true on the top side, so you will not make any holes in your hide; bore two holes on the bottom for holes on the legs, and let the other end rest on the ground; make the legs long enough that your breast will come against it, to hold the hide in place. Next take an old drawing knife, and grind the blade square so there will be two square edges on the back, and use this to scrape the hair, etc., from the hide. When this is all removed wash in water till clean, and then hang up until I tell you about the fluid to put them in. For this take alum, 1 pound; salt, 3 pounds; saltpetre, 2 ounces; water 2 gallons. In hot weather add ¼ ounce carbolic acid to keep it sweet. Soak your hide in this tanning fluid till it is tanned through and through, and do not take it out till then. It will take from ten days to two weeks to do it. Then take out your hide, wring it as much as you can, to remove the water, and hang on the back of a chair in the shade to dry. Never dry in the sun as they will dry in spots, and make hard patches in the hide. When it is about half or two-thirds dry, spread it on the floor and give a good coat of neat's foot oil; roll up with the edge tucked in, so all will dry alike. Leave a day or two then unroll it and work and stretch every way. Scrape it with a dull knife and keep doing this till it is dry.

I send two pieces of buckskin with this letter to the editor for him to see. One piece is tanned by the recipe above and the other the "Indian smoke tan." To use the latter, remove the hair, etc., as before, and take a beef or hog brain, pound on a shingle and put it in the oven a while to cook it, tie it in a cloth, and put water enough in the dish to cover the hide. Put in the brain and work out brain through the cloth with the hand; leave a day or two, take out, scrape it, stretch it, etc., every way till dry; then smoke in a barrel with decayed wood. Then place back in the fluid, and go over the same process until it is as soft as the finest flannel cloth. It will take three or four soakings to do it. It is a tedious job to tan buckskin this way, but it is the best. If you get ten cents' worth of tannic acid, and put in the first recipe, with the alum and salt, and make in a sheet iron dish, the hide will be black.—Reader, Mich.

The samples sent with the above letter are very fine. That tanned by the first process is nearly white; that by the Indian smoke process is a very light cream color. The texture is superb, soft as the finest cloth.—Editor.

For Poll Evil.

Editor Farmstead:—I note a request for a remedy for poll evil, in The Blade of Sept. 5. The best remedy, a safe and sure one, is kerosene oil. Keep the pipes full of oil, or fill them once a day, and the structure of the pipe is soon destroyed. The writer knows of one of the worst cases cured this way after all other remedies had failed. My own personal experience was with a horse cut on the wire, the right forefoot, which refused to heal. On close examination it was found that two pipes were formed, in the sore. We commenced using kerosene. When we first applied the remedy the animal was so lame she could not move out of her tracks. The last time, six weeks later, we chased her all over the pasture to examine the foot and found it completely cured after more than a year had passed.—W. S. J. Grimes, Iowa.

Maple Flavor.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one give a recipe for making a syrup with the maple flavor?—C. J. C., Medford, Ore.

We are told that in the Tennessee mountains it is the custom to make a syrup of ordinary sugar, and while boiling to add black walnut bark—the rough outer bark. We submit the question, however, for answer by any one who has a good formula.

Potash on Land.

Editor Farmstead:—How much pure potash can be put on an acre of land to an advantage?—O. P. M., Paxtonville, Pa.

Will some reader who has tried potash fertilizers kindly answer the above?

Ground Bones.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one tell me how I can utilize bones to fertilize my garden? Have any of the readers had experience with hand mills for grinding bones for fertilizing, or for poultry? If so, would be glad to hear from them.—E. T. C., Stithton, Ky.

Fistula, or Poll Evil.

Editor Farmstead:—Here is an excellent remedy for the above: Make an ointment of mandrake root, one cupful broken up in small pieces, and boil in lard, say one pint, but do not burn. Apply every day. It will cure in time. It took one year to cure one for me, but I worked the horse all of the time. Has been well five years now; no scar.—W. H. H.

Editor Farmstead:—Some years ago we had a cow that got very tender-footed. The feet shrank away at the hoof, which became harsh and dry, so they rattled as she walked, just like striking dry bones together. She lingered along more than a month, but finally died. We now have another, afflicted similarly, and finding nothing in our cattle book to suitably describe the case, nor remedy for it, I appeal to you, thinking some of your readers can tell me what the disease is and what to do for it. Hoping for an early answer in your columns, I am yours, H. L. T., Carl Junction, Mo.

IRRIGATION.

Farmers' Bulletin on This Work in Field and Garden.

Any one who has a stream of water that can be used for irrigation should write to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask to have a copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 135, on Irrigation in Field and Garden. It will be sent free. It is a 40-page pamphlet, well illustrated. We quote one article from it on the choice of an irrigation method:

It may be suggested that the choice of an irrigation method is to be made in accordance with several conditions:

First—The slope of the land. This is obviously a ruling factor, but its relation to the different methods described has already been discussed in connection with each method.

Second—The character of the crop. Small grains and forage crops which are best grown from broadcast sowing are open only to flooding or sprinkling, and the latter is probably out of the question, because of the cost of outfit and attendance.

Third—The character of the soil. Soils naturally very open or loose, or market garden soils rendered very loose by the constant and deep working in of coarse manures, favor such rapid percolation that even distribution through the soil mass can be only by covering the surface rapidly by a uniform sheet of water. Under such conditions, also, flooding and sprinkling are the only practical alternatives. The fact that sprinkling is not practiced to any extent in regions where much irrigation is done invites the conclusion that some form of flooding is better. On the other hand, for soils which take water slowly and distribute it well, both laterally and vertically, the furrow system, distributing water between long rows of plants, is best for plants which are profitably grown in rows, and on land of a grade which does not force too rapid flow of water.

Fourth—The labor requirement. The largest area can be evenly moistened with least labor by the contour check system and by the furrow system. Each is the superior to all others in this respect for the conditions of land and crop to which it is adapted. The labor requirement in the preparation of the ground has been so reduced by improved grading and leveling devices and by using permanent levees which allow all the ground to be cropped instead of counting the levees waste land, that the first cost of putting the land in shape for flooding in contour checks is but a slight addition to the grading necessary to remove the knolls and sags which is necessary in preparation for the furrow system.

Fifth—Ease of cultivation after irrigation. The desirability of stirring the soil surface after irrigation has already been mentioned in discussing methods of applying water. It is a means of checking evaporation and consequent waste of moisture, but it is more than that. The effect of irrigation is to draw the soil particles together, and if it be a soil containing much clay there is compacting followed by cracking as drying proceeds. In the old practice this condition was taken as a demand for more water, and another irrigation was given, which merely aggravated the trouble and plants came to distress. More water was used than necessary for good growth, and still thrift was not secured. The remedy is cultivation as soon after irrigation as the soil is in condition to break readily and become mellow and friable. Except, perhaps, where a mulch is used, cultivation is essential to the best soil condition, and consequently to the most satisfactory growth of the plant. It follows, then, that methods of irrigation which facilitate subsequent cultivation are to be preferred wherever the slope and the character of the soil favor them. Of all methods, that of irrigation by furrows between straight rows of considerable length is obviously best for cultivation with horse tools, and is adopted by American growers wherever practicable. The foreign-born grower has a traditional preference for hand-work, and is more apt to choose one of the flooding systems even where the furrow method would operate well. The furrow method can be used in a wide range of soils—in fact, as has been said, on all likely to be encountered except coarse, sandy loams, in which water sinks almost as fast as it is admitted to the furrow and makes very little lateral spread. In such soil a plant may suffer severely, although it is very close to a furrow. For the distribution of the water evenly and to apply it to the upper soil, where the shallow-rooting plant can use it, one of the check flooding systems must be used, and cultivation must be well done at the earliest arrival of suitable soil condition. Although such a soil is not subject to baking and cracking it becomes "cemented," as the local term is, and then the effect of irrigation is of very short duration.

FALSE SCIENCE.

Letter of Director of the Ohio Section of the Weather Bureau.

Editor Blade:—An article entitled "Nature's Revenge," by Mr. E. B. Dunn, of New York city, has recently gained a wide circulation through the medium of the press. Mr. Dunn asserts that the track of low barometer areas during the summer months has changed, and that they now hover over a region from Utah northeast to South Dakota, and that the region

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Schley's Name.

"Please give in your Question Bureau the correct pronunciation of Rear Admiral Schley's name."—W. S. P., Dierden, N. Y.

The Rear Admiral pronounces his name Schli, to rhyme with pry, dry, cry, etc.

Anarchists.

"If the anarchists are not with the Democrats why do they shoot all Republican presidents and not one Democrat?"—S. R. C., Irving, Mich.

Well, since 1860, thirty-one years ago, there has been a Democrat in the White House only eight years, and a Republican 23 years. Then, too, of the three assassins, only one was an anarchist.

See Matthew xviii, 7.

"Did our late President, who was shot by an assassin, make quite a mistake when he was dying, when he said: 'It is God's way. His will, not mine, be done?' If not, then what about the assassin's guilt? Was it not God's will that the bullet should do the work?"—G. L. P., Marion, Ind.

We think that Jesus Himself covered the point fuly in one of his discourses. See Matthew xviii.7.

James Parker.

"Why was it that Jas. Parker, the colored man who figured at the shooting of the President, was not called upon as a witness during the trial of the assassin?"—A. H. C., Quinton, Va.

There were a dozen or more men saw the tragedy, but it was not necessary to call them all to testify to the same thing. All that was necessary to prove was that Czolgosz shot the President, and this testimony was given by the secret service men. Parker's part was not so great as was at first reported. He leaped toward the assassin, as did half a dozen others; but he did not knock the anarchist down, as at first reported. That was done by George Foster, a secret service man.

Certain Imports.

"Is there a duty laid upon goods shipped to this country from Cuba, Alaska or the Philippine Islands?" — S. E. C., Oakwood, O.

Cuba being a foreign country, imports from there into the United States pay the same duty as from any other foreign country. Imports from the Philippines pay duty, because those islands are not part of the United States, but "territory belonging to the United States." The recent decision of the Supreme Court was on this very point, as to whether duties can be collected; and the court said yes, for the reason given above. Alaska is part of the United States, made so by act of Congress extending the constitution over it. Hence articles from there pay no duty.

The Pan-American.

"What has been the monthly attendance each month at the Pan-American exposition since the opening?"—F. R. H., Conneautville, Pa.

We have not the figures. At Chicago, in 1893, the total attendance each day was sent out by telegraph to the newspapers, but this is not done at Buffalo. A paragraph in the editorial columns of this issue, on 4th page, gives the attendance in round numbers up to the 13th. To get exact figures you will have to write to Buffalo.

Canado's Governor-General.

"Who is the governor-general of Canada?"—J. H., Cambridge Springs, Pa.

The governor-general is the Earl of Minto, whose salary is $50,000 per year. He is appointed by the King of England.

Schley Inquiry.

"Who is at the head of the Sampson and Schley controversy, and what are the charges brought against Schley?"—Reader, Pa.

We do not understand what you mean by asking "who is at the head" of the controversy. Maclay, in a recently published history of the United States navy, declared that Schley was guilty of cowardice and disobedience of orders, etc., when in command of the flying squadron off the south coast of Cuba, and at the battle of Santiago. Schley demanded an investigation. In compliance with this request, a board of inquiry was instituted. It is now making the investigation. Read attentively all that The Blade has given, and will give in its news columns about the inquiry.

President's Salary.

"How and when do the President and vice president of the United States draw their salaries?"—K. S., Edwardsburg, Mich.

The President and other officials of the executive departments are paid on the first day of every month by a check on the treasurer of the United States. There being no vice president now, of course no salary is paid. The President pro tempore of the senate receives, of course, only his salary as senator.

Lake Maracaibo.

"Please inform me whether Lake Maracaibo, in the northern part of Venezuela, is salt or fresh."—H. M., Mendota, Mo.

Maracaibo is both a lake and a marine inlet. It has an area of 8,000 square miles, but is slowly diminishing. Its deepest portion is hardly 480 feet; but it would be navigable by sea vessels were not the approach closed by sand-bars, with a depth of water of only ten feet. The waters are salt near the bar, and for a few miles above, as its level is affected by the tides; but above that portion the waters are fresh.

Our Diplomats.

"Who are our United States representatives to the following countries, and what is the title of each, i e., whether ambassador or minister, to Russia, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Italy?"—H. T., Wells, Minn.

Belgium—Lawrence Townsend, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

Germany—Andrew D. White, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

The Netherlands—Hollard—Stanford Newel, envoy extraordinary and minister penipotentiary.

Italy—Geo. V. L. Meyer, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Russia—Charlemagne Tower, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Switzerland—Wm. W. Thomas Jr., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

Buying Government Bonds.

"I have $2,000 in money to loan, but do not know of an opportunity to do so. The bankers here only pay two per cent. on deposits, and the taxes on the money amount to the most of that. Please tell me how and where to buy government bonds se as to secure the largest returns from my money. Also, how to sell the bonds when I may wish to."—Prosperity, Wis.

We are glad you are so prosperous in Wisconsin. It not so a few years ago, when men paid 8 or 10 per cent. interest on loans. The nearest national bank will purchase U. S. bonds for you is the New York market. All these bonds sell at a premium, which varies slightly from day to day. The bank officials can give you all information as to cost and rate of interest.

Manuscript for the Press.

"Please give directions for preparing manuscript for the press. Should the pages be bound together in any way, or sent loose?"—X., Pittville, Cal.

Write on a good quality of unruled letter paper, about square, the size usually used on a typewriter. Have it typewritten, if you can, as readers will not give as much attention to manuscript as typewritten matter. Begin each chapter at the top of a new page. Number all the pages at the top, consecutively, right through. Write only on one side of the paper. Don't roll the manuscript, for nobody will read it. Do not bind the sheets Get an envelope large enough to take the pages without folding, or else tie them securely in a package with a sheet of cardboard, the exact size of the page, on each side.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Mrs. Ellen Ripley, Chaplain Ladies Aid, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 7, 222 10th Ave., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn., Strongly Endorses Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Your Vegetable Compound cured me of ulceration of the womb, and getting such a complete cure I felt that the medicine had genuine merit and was well worth recommending to other sick women.

"For fifteen years I have been your friend. I have never written you before, but I have advised hundreds of women to take your medicine, in fact it is the only real reliable remedy I know of for a sick woman.

"I have not yet found a case of ovarian or womb trouble which has not been relieved or cured by the faithful use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"You have brought health to hundreds of women in Minneapolis as you have no doubt to others over the country."—MRS. ELLEN RIPLEY.

$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine.

Ball Again.

"I do not think your answer to my question was correct in the Bureau of Sept. 26. The acceleration of the ball gains from the starting point to the center of gravity, which is supposed to be the center of earth, is great enough to carry it an equal distance beyond or to the other side of the earth; and the force being spent, gravity again attracts it to the center, and again the acceleration gained in returning to the center will force the ball an equal distance this side, or back to starting point; hence the ball will be kept passing from one side of the earth to the other for all eternity, and never come to rest; of course, this is considering there is no friction anywhere. This seems the theoretical solution to me."—E. A. M. W., Caruthersville, Mo.

It may seem so to you, but your reasoning is fallacious. You leave out of the calculation the pull of gravity of the earth left behind, from the time the ball started until it reached the center of the earth, the pull of gravity would be in the direction of its motion. As soon as it passed the center, the pull would be increasingly in the opposite direction, and would stop it before it reached the other end of the hole. This would operate to eventually stop the ball at the center of the earth. As we said before, the question is purely theoretical, and the Bureau is too crowded to give it any further space or attention.

Relationship.

"A. and B. are first cousins. A has a son. What relation is he to B.?"—R. M. S., Enfield, Ill.

Let us set down the generations thus:

M.	N.
A.	B.
C.	D.
R.	K.

M. and N. are brothers, or sisters, or brother and sister. A. is the son or daughter of M., B. is the son or daughter of N., C. is the child of A., D. is the child of B., R. is the child of C., K. is the child of D.; and the table can be continued indefinitely.

O and B. are first cousins; C. and D. K. are cousins twice removed; to the thrice removed, and so on.

Now take A.'s relationship. He and D. are first cousins once removed; he and K. are first cousins once removed; to the next generation he would be first cousins twice removed, and so on.

Now, take B.'s relationship. He and C. are first cousins once removed; he and R. are first cousins twice removed; and so on.

Hence, as you see, A's son is a first cousin once removed to B.

Hallowe'en.

"Will you kindly publish in your columns the origin, meaning and date of Hallowe'en, and name some of the best ways of celebrating same?"—H. C. P., Jasper, Fla.

The evening of October 31 is Hallowe'en. The celebration of this evening is clearly a relice of pagan times, as there is nothing in church observances which would originate such extraordinary notions as are connected with this festival. Feasting and merry-making are the rule, and nuts, apples and cider dominate the feast. It is a time for any sort of game having for its object the ascertaining of the identity of future husbands and wives.

Civil Service Law.

"Mention the different civil service bills, and state the terms of the Pendleton civil service bill. Give date of each."—H. M., Vermontville, Mich.

The civil service bill was passed March 3, 1871. The bil gives the President power to institute competitive examinations for positions in governmental service. The law was not mandatory. President Grant appointed the first commission January 1, 1872. Presidents Hayes, Harrison and Cleveland added greatly to the number of offices covered by the law.

Ten Largest Cities.

"Will you please tell me the ten largest cities in the world, and give their population?"—P. K., Mill Village, Pa.

The following are in the order given the ten largest cities of the world with their population:

London	4,211,056
Greater New York	3,437,202
Paris	2,536,834
Berlin	1,843,000
Chicago	1,698,575
Canton (est.)	1,600,000
Tokio	1,452,564
Vienna	1,364,548
Philadelphia	1,293,697
St. Petersburg	1,267,023

Armenian Atrocities.

"Please state briefly the trouble with Turkey and United States, and what was the indemnity?"—F. M., Kelly, Mich.

The trouble between the United States and Turkey was caused by the Sultan's failure to pay the indemnity of $80,000.00 due Americans for property destroyed by Turkish rioters during the last few years. Up to 1898 the Porte had refused to admit the American claim, but this difficulty has been overcome and the money was paid a few weeks ago.

European Colonies.

"What is the population and area of the French possessions in Africa? in America? in Oceanica? Of Italian possessions in Africa, and of the German possessions in Oceanica? And what is the name of the Canadian territory lying between Mackendie and Keewadin?"—H. T. T., Dayton, Wash.

The total area of French possessions in Africa is 3,388,634 square miles; population, 30,858,890; French possessions in Oceanica, 9,135 square miles; population, 78,780. There is no province between Mackendie and Keewadin. These two provinces join directly. Why do you not look at the map?

Military Posts.

"How many military posts here in the United States have been abandoned within the last 15 years? Please name them."—W. F. D., Oakland City, Ind.

In 1898 the United States had nearly five hundred military posts and reservations, and the number is approximately the same now. We are unable to find any statistics giving the number abandoned in the last 15 years.

What Greek?

"What Greek delivered the most famous funeral oration?"—R. E. J., Springvale, Me.

The funeral oration of Hypereides on the soldiers who fell in the Lamian war (322 B. C.) was regarded in antiquity as the most perfect oration of its kind. Hypereides was a celebrated Attic orator, the son of Glaucippas. He was a friend of Demosthenes and, with him and Lycurgus, was at the head of the anti-Macedonian party. He was born about B. C. 396.

Miscellaneous.

J. H. C., Greenwich, O.: We know of no such school.

J. D., Barnesville, O.: We have seen no authentic statement to that effect.

N. M. V., Barre, Vt.: There is no postal savings bank in the United States.

A. M. H., Roseburg, Ore.: Sorry to say we know nothing about the events of the lady's life, and never saw the book. Therefore we can not answer.

G. S., Linden, N. Y.: We really do not know. Get some druggist in your town to give you the name and address of some large manufacturing drug firm, and write to them.

G. B., Sioux Falls, S. D.: There are in New York several firms which publish books on industrial and mechanical subjects. They publish works on carpentry. Get a bookseller to write to some of them for a list of such books. As you see by the Rules above, such addresses can not be printed in the Bureau.

J. S. W., White Plains, N. C.: Full answer about Blue Book in Bureau of Aug. 29. Please refer to it as we can not reprint. We think you will be obliged to send your ore to some analytical chemist, and hire him to analyze it, for we do not think the government makes analyses.

T. A. U., Glenbaulah, Wis.: Of the list you send, the only ones that would be of any value to a collector, are those of Richard Henry Lee. They would sell for $3 to 50 cents each. Such things bring very low prices, but there is an erroneous belief that they are very valuable. The others are without cash value. Give the collection to the library of the nearest college.

J. H. S., Broadland, S. D.: Probably there is plenty of such land. Your best course is to apply to the Register of the U. S. Land Office at Lagrande, Lakeview, Oregon City, Burns, Roseburg or The Dalles, in Oregon; at Blackfoot, Boise, Coeur d'Alene, Hailey or Lewiston, in Idaho; at Salt Lake City, in Utah; or at Akron, Del Norte, Denver, Durango, Glenwood Springs, Gunnison, Hugo, Lamar, Leadville, Montrose, Pueblo or Sterling, in Colorado.

SAFETY BLINDERS FOR UNSAFE HORSES

When you want to get a frightened horse out of a burning stable a blanket thrown over its head renders it as docile as though there were no fire, and why shouldn't the same idea be applied to a runaway horse on the road? In the illustration we show this idea carried out

under the invention of Daniel Connerth, of Chunchula, Ala., and Josef Rothweiler, of Chicago, Ill. In order that the appliance for manipulating the blinders may not interfere with the control of the horse on ordinary occasions a separate pair of cords is provided, leading back to the carriage. The blinds are held normally open by springs on the bridle, being hinged to the side straps. A pull on the cords throws a lever out from the rear portion of the hinge and presses the blinds over the eyes, thus shutting out the vision of whatever has frightened the animal. As soon as the pressure is released on the cords the blinds resume their normal position by the action of the springs.

Not Getting Her Share.

Eunice had been doing some figuring on her slate.

"Papa," she said, "do you know this country eats about 2,600,000 tons of sugar every year?"

"No, I don't know it," replied papa, taught by past experience to be cautious.

"Well, it's so, I saw it in a paper."

"Yes? What of it, dear?"

"Nothing, only I've been finding out how much every man, woman and child in the United States eats on an average."

"Well, how much is it?"

"It's about sixty-six pounds a year. I don't believe I eat half of that, and yet you make a fuss every time I want—"

"That'll do, child. I surrender. Here's a quarter. Go and get your box of candy."—Chicago Tribune.

A NEW BUFFALO BILL.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Uncle Sam will issue next week a new ten-dollar greenback, which will be a novel "buffalo bill." The design for the new treasury note was drawn by a celebrated artist and student of animal nature, who is connected with the National Smithsonian Institution. Several weeks ago it was engraved by one of the most skillful artisans employed at the bureau of engraving and printing. Its chief feature is the representation of a buffalo bull, with bent head and outstretched tail, on a prairie of sage grass, in the position of pawing for food. The note has been so designed that about as much white will show as is now visible on the silver certificates of 1899.

PINEAPPLES FOR TABLE DECORATION

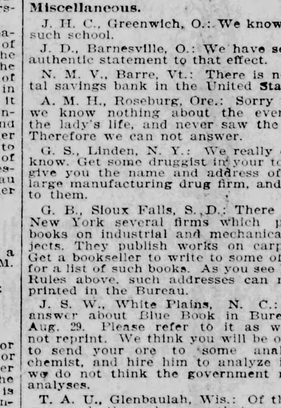
A new fashion is to use pineapples as parlor ornaments. Caraguata cardinalis has green leaves, the inner ones of the rosette having a magnificent orange red tint. Out of this rosette rises the bright red blossom. The brilliantly

tinted leaves of blooming plants retain their color a whole year.

Other plants show beautifully marked leaves. Billbergia rhoducyanea, for instance, has fluted leaves, with wavy white cross lines. Strong plants bear stately blossoms surmounted by large rose colored leaves. These plants collect a great deal of water in the funnel shaped base of the leaves, whereby the atmospheric moisture necessary to the plant is created and maintained. The plants renew themselves by sprouts, so that one plant properly attended to provides never ending pleasure.—New York Herald.

POWER SHOVELER FOR GRAIN TRADE

Economy of manual labor is the main object of all machinery, and the greater the number of men an inventor can displace the greater will be the success of his invention. The invention shown in the cut is intended to economize in the number of men necessary to unload grain



or other bulk material from barges and other vessels. Under ordinary conditions the grain must be handled several times to shovel it to the mouth of the "elevator leg" used for hoisting the grain to the elevator. The new apparatus applies power to the scoop, thus increasing its size and the amount of work it is capable of performing. As will be seen, an electric motor is used to run the winding drum, the cable extending from the drum to the foot of the elevator and thence to the scoop. On one handle of the scoop is a push-button or other form of switch, which closes the circuit through the motor and winds up the cable to carry the grain to the mouth of the elevator. The great convenience of this manner of handling the scoop is apparent, as the power is applied only when needed, and is within easy control of the man operating the scoop, without the necessity of employing an extra hand to manage the drum. The patentee is Charles S. Westbrook, of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Good Reason Why.

The old man had returned to the home of his boyhood for the first time in ten years or more, and, as on the last occasion, he had written "and wife" after his name on the hotel register, says the Boston Journal. Of course the keeper of the hotel was glad to see him, and grasped him warmly by the hand.

"Ain't grown a day older than when you was here last," he said.

"No?" said the old man, half inquiringly.

"Not a day," returned the tavern keeper, emphatically. "Your wife seems to have changed more'n you."

"Yes?"

"Oh, yes; leastways she does to me. Looks thinner than when you was here last."

"Indeed?"

"Yes. She ain't near so fleshy as she was, accordin' to my recollection. Seems like she's taller, too, an' her hair don't look just the same to me, ar,—an'—"

"And," put in the old man, softly, "she's not the same wife, you know."

Coin Hunters.

One of the most curious of the many curious trades of Paris is that of the coin hunter. Many coins must, of course be dropped by inadvertance each day in a big city like Paris, and the business of the "flouneaur" or coin hunter, is to find as many of them as he can. Sometimes, according to the confession of one of them these poor creatures pick up as much as three francs a day, but their average takings amount to one franc fifty centimes.—Lady's Pictorial.

Symbolic.

The Cheerful Idiot—I notice our landlady is up on football.

The Gloomy Sage—How so?

The Cheerful Idiot—Why, she serves her pie in "hollow wedges."—Brooklyn Eagle.

His Name.

After a thunder storm Bridget informed her mistress that some one on the golf links had been struck by lightning.

"Was it one of the caddy boys?" inquired the lady.

"No, mim; I think his name was Murphy," replied Bridget.—Brooklyn Life.

Painless to Him.

"Do you call that painless dentistry?" asked the irate patient.

"Certainly," replied the dentist. "It didn't hurt me at all."—Chicago Post.

Not a Hedger.

Justice—Will you swear that you saw the accused smoking a cigarette?

Witness—I don't swear, your honor, but I'll bet you $10 to $5 that he was.—Chicago News.

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

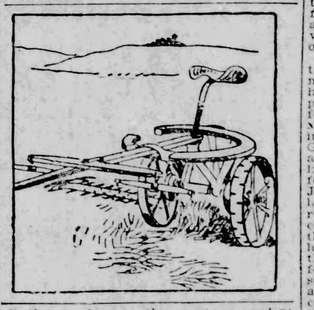
The illustrations above plainly show what the Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2332 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

A MOWING MACHINE WHICH IS REVERSIBLE

It is a well known fact that with mowers and reapers it is difficult to cut grass or grain which has been blown down by the wind and become lodged on the ground. This trouble arises largely from the necessity of having to cut around and around the piece on all sides with the machines now in use, instead of doing



all the cutting on the most convenient side. To provide a machine which can be run back and forth on the same side of the field Nils S. Hindbjorgen, of Hendricks, Minn., has designed the reversible mower which we show in the illustration. The tongue of the machine is pivoted at the center, and by pulling a lever the pin which locks the tongue to the curved frame is drawn and the team is swung around to pull the mower in the opposite direction. The cutter bar has a double set of knives and the running gear works as well in one direction as the other. The mower is also designed for use in large fields, where it is not desirable to cut clear around the piece on account of its size.

ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW PROPELLER FOR VESSELS

The inventor of the propelling mechanism for vessels shown in the illustration is Charles D. Jenkins, of Boston, Mass., and he believes the auxillary screws will aid materially in increasing the speed of the steamer to which they are ap-

plied without increasing the amount of power expended beyond the practical point. As will be seen the apparatus consists of a pair of shafts suspended in brackets on either side of the hull, with Archimedean screws surrounding each shaft and auxiliary propellers of the usual pattern at the rear. There is also a larger propeller at the tail of the main driving shaft, and the connection between the main and auxiliary shaft is made by means of gear wheels located outside of the hull. The inventor states that the secondary screws may be of any length, extending half the length of the hull if desired. To render the auxiliary screws proof against damage by contact with foreign substances they may be located in water channels formed in the bottom of the hull.

Stops the Cough and works off the cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Women Hermits.

Among the villages on the Volga in the province of Samara a curious sect of women has made its appearance. It was originated by an elderly peasant woman in Soznova, called the "Blessed Mother."

These women have fled from the villages around into a remote district, where they live singly in holes dug out of the face of the wall.

They lead a life of fasting and prayer, and believe themselves called from the world, which they think is shortly about to perish in a general conflagration. The "Blessed Mother" has "ten wise virgins" as a sort of bodyguard, and the sect believes these old women are possessed of miraculous powers.—London Globe.

Not Spencerian.

"Ah!" sighed Dremer, the clerk, "don't you wish you could write like Shakespeare?"

"Not much I don't," replied Adam Upp, the bookkeeper.

"You don't? Why?"

"I'd be fired. Did you ever see Shakespeare's signature?"—Philadelphia Press.

Linseed Tea.

This is an excellent preparation for children with troublesome coughs, and it is generally much appreciated.

Pour two quarts of boiling water on an ounce of whole linseed and 12 drachms of sliced licorice root. Add a few slices of lemon. Let this stand in a covered jug for six hours, then strain for use and sweeten to taste.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for October 27. Joseph and His Brethren. Gen. xlv:1-15. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education

CONTEXT.—The seven years of plenty passed and the famine followed, according to Joseph's word. In Egypt there was abundance of food, and the people of other countries went thither to buy. The ten sons of Jacob came, leaving Benjamin with his father, who feared that mischief might befall him (Gen. xlii:4). Joseph recognized his brethren who failed to recognize him, as he had assumed the garb of an Egyptian. They were sent away with supplies, but with purchase money concealed in the mouths of their sacks and with instructions to bring Benjamin on their next visit. When the corn was exhausted the brethren went a second time to buy, Benjamin having been reluctantly entrusted to them. As before, the sacks were filled and the money restored and Joseph's cup was placed in the sack of Benjamin. When this was found, Joseph claimed Benjamin as his slave, but Judah, pursuant to a pledge made to his father, interposed, recited the story of bereavement in the family, and offered to take Benjamin's place as bondman. Here the lesson begins.

OVERCOME (Verses 1 and 2).—For a time Joseph maintained his dignity and reserve, assuming the attitude and bearing of an Egyptian ruler. But gradually, as he looked into the faces of his kindred and listened to their speech, which was in the language of his boyhood, as he heard the allusions to his aged father and to the affection that father had for the only full brother who then stood before him, his heart was filled with emotions which could not be restrained. He therefore dismissed from his presence the entire retinue of Egyptian servants and when he was alone with his brethren he made himself known. The Joseph whom they had sold to the Midianites was the lord of the land. Overcome with joy at the meeting he wept aloud, with all the demonstration common among orientalists. The simpler life of those times permitted the display of feeling which in our western life would be considered unmanly. And the sound of that tearful hour was borne from the apartment to the ears of the Egyptian servants.

CONFERRED (Verses 3 and 4).—He who has done wrong is always embarrassed in the presence of the one injured. The smitings of conscience cause offenders to fear and to flee in evidence of their guilt. The ten brothers drew back in amazement as they saw their long absent brother now the chief man in Egypt. They were troubled by the remembrance of their unbrotherly and brutal treatment and had no right to expect anything but his displeasure. But he invited and they came to him, timidly and reluctantly no doubt, respectfully and humbly in all probability. A conference followed. "I am Joseph," he said, a startling assertion, "your brother," claiming relationship, "whom ye sold," he added, a word of accusation and explanation combined. A slave, a prince! Wonderful transformation! He had by these statements descended to the level from which he had risen, for the time laying down royal prerogatives. To him blood was more than title. Having thus restored the relations so long broken by treachery, he thinks of home. "Doth my father yet live?" Filial affection as well as fraternal regard still lived in his heart, which had not been corrupted in his honorable station (Rom. xii:16).

EXCUSED—(Verses 5 to 8.) There are twe modes of looking upon an injury. It may be traced back to the motive in the heart of him who inflicted it. By that process Joseph would have been found guilty of a great wrong. (Gen. xxxvii:20.) Or it may be taken as an event in a chain of influences by which a good God overrules the evil designs of men to accomplish some good purpose. (Psalm lxxvi:10.) This latter is the more comfortable view, and it was the one taken by Joseph. It might seem that he was too broad and generous in excusing his brethren, and yet under the circumstances he could scarcely refrain from it. After all that had transpired it seemed to him that he had been sent into Egypt in advance that he might at this trying time care for his father's family. His book was not so much at the unholy motives of men as at the wise dealing of God. He had become a father to Pharaoh, a ruler over the land. He had occupied this position nine years. There were to be five years more of famine. He was the man for the hour. Hence, they need not grieve over their conduct. So he reasoned.

DIRECTED (Verses 9 and 10). With these noble words of apology, spoken to men who deserved little or no kindly consideration, Joseph gave directions to his brethren looking to their future welfare. In this he exhibited still further his strong attachment for his kindred, which had survived the years of separation and the ill-treatment received. He told them to return to their father in Canaan, and tell him what honor and power had been given to his son whom he had so long mourned as dead. (Gen. xxxvii:35.) He sent a message to that father to come down at once into Exypt, because there were to be yet five years of famine, and to bring with him all that he had—his flocks, his herds, his children and grandchildren. He said that the family should reside in Goshen, which was in lower Egypt, one of the most fertile sections, well adapted to stock raising. It thus appears that between the first and second visits of the brethren Joseph had matured his plans. Assured that they would return, he had decided what should be done with them when the entire household arrived—an evidence of wise forethought.

PROMISED (Verse 11.) There was more in Joseph's words than a mere direction to leave Canaan for Egypt. That alone might have been very unwelcome to the broken heart of the aged Jacob. All men need more than physical comfort. Life does not consist in food and raiment. (Luke xii:15.) Joseph, as a loving son, knew that his father would desire some expression that revealed the heart and he gave it. "There will I nourish thee," he said, a promise big enough to fill the saddest heart with joy. Located in Goshen, Jacob would not be left to himself, to draw his support as best he could from such scanty means as had been on hand or such supplies as nature might afterward yield. But Joseph, the dearly-beloved son of the lamented Rachel, supposed to be dead, now clothed with power, would minister to him. Nothing the heart could could suggest or ample means supply would be lacking. And all this he would do out of a sincere desire to protect his father's household from poverty and want. Beautiful words to be sent to an absent parent.

ASSURED (Verses 12 and 13.)—Joseph must have known that this message would seem to his father idle and vain, too good to be true. The story of the coat of many colors dipped in blood brought home as evidence that a beast had torn the lad, would come to the mind of Jacob (Gen. xxxvii:32). His long and bitter lamentation, refusing to be comforted, would, in the matter of bereavement, would again engage his thoughts. The weary years that had passed, probably two decades, during which there had been no intelligence from the lost son, would make the news of his present exceedingly incredible. And the known deceit and dishonesty of these sons who had caused him much trouble (Gen. xxxiv 30), would lead him now to distrust their statements and fear that they proposed to involve him in difficulty. Hence Joseph found it necessary to send assurances to his father. His brethren were to declare and Benjamin in particular should confirm what they said, that they had seen Joseph, that they had heard him speak, and by their combined testimony the father was to know of Joseph's honor and good will.

EMBRACED (Verses 14 and 15.) By this time the hearts of all present were melting together. The assuring and exciting words of Joseph, his elevated conceptions of Providential leadings, his disposition to claim as brothers those who had forfeited all right to regard, his tender solicitude for his father, his generous proposition for support during the coming years of famine—all this combined to dispel the fear and awaken the admiration, gratitude and affection of the sons of Jacob. Joseph took the initiative in the demonstrations that followed. He fell upon the neck of Benjamin and embraced him, and the two went together as brothers restored after long separation. This spectacle moved other hearts, and in turn the ten were treated to the same evidence of regard. These acts performed the company engaged in a free and informal talk in which ideas were exchanged, questions asked and answered, and advice given, such as brothers might be supposed to offer.

REFLECTIONS.—Nothing in human nature is more beautiful than the spirit of fraternity. It is characteristic of the noblest and best of men. The baser sort know nothing of its delights. Fraternities may rest on the basis of common occupation and interest, or on spiritual affinities—the one seeking material advantage, the other delighting in sympathies that satisfy the heart. Blood relationship ought to be higher and holier than commercial association. Brothers according to the flesh display blemishes and weaknesses of a revolting kind when they are not in accord, and they ought to have mutual concern because of common parentage. The unity of the race, an end proposed in the gospel, must be promoted largely through the unity of families. Our lesson furnishes an excellent illustration of what is possible and desirable among brothers, and its secret is to be found in the piety of Joseph, who felt that as a servant of God he must be true to his own people. One of the chief purposes of religion is to bring men into fellowship (Eph. iv:31-32).

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

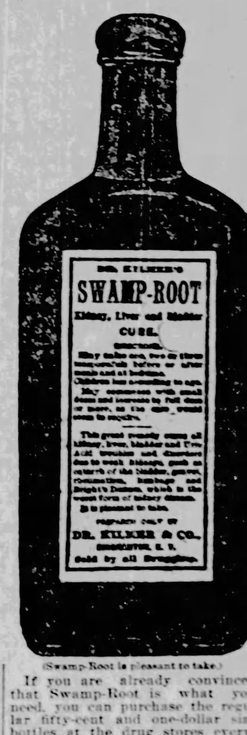
If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering with fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine one rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about about it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.



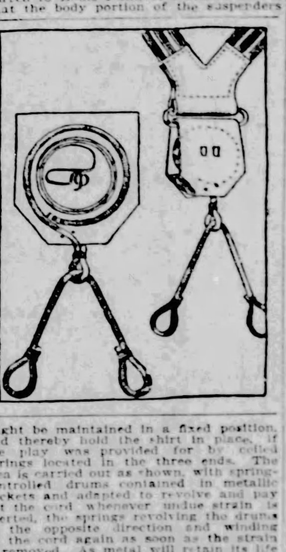
(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

EDITORIAL NOTE—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder troubles, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Rooot and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

SPRING ATTACHMENT FOR MEN'S SUSPENDERS

The elastic webbing in a pair of suspenders is sometimes more of a nuisance than the convenience it is intended to be, as it frequently hitches the shirt upward when yielding to the various motions of the body. As it is necessary, however, to make some provision for variation in the strain on the supporters a tension arrangement must be used. It has accordingly been devised by Louis Dahl, of Mineral, Texas, that the body portion of the suspenders



might be maintained in a fixed position, and thereby hold the shirt in place, if the play was provided for. The coiled springs located in the three ends. The ends are arranged as shown, with spring controlled drums contained in metallic pockets and adapted to revolve and pay out the cord whenever undue strain is exerted, the springs revolving the drums in the opposite direction and winding up the cord again as soon as the strain is removed. As metal will retain its life much longer than rubber the improved suspenders should be more desirable than the old pattern from the point of durability, and the increase in weight is scarcely perceptible to the wearer.

THAT JOYFUL FEELING

With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old-time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered, but never accepted by the well-informed. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

AN EXTRAORDINARY TURTLE AT WASHINGTON

Here is a queer monster from South Africa, which has recently been preserved and mounted by the National Museum, at Washington. It is a rare species of land turtle, and quite different from any other known in the world.

In the first place, it is abnormally hideous, its head and neck being huge, relatively to the size of the body, and covered with tubercular excrescences. Second, it does not withdraw its head into its shell as other tortoises do, but turns around and lays it in a sort of shelf, which is an extension of the under shell, in front.—New York Herald.

EXERCISING MACHINE FOR SEDENTARY MEN

During the winter season, when it is impossible to exercise outdoors in most parts of the country, athletes must be provided with various kinds of apparatus to keep them in training, and numerous devices have been brought into use to aid in this work. John S. Addleman, of

Cleveland, Ohio, thinks he has combined in the machine shown in the accompanying devices for exercising numerous sets of muscles at the same time, his machine being capable of use by one person or several according to the number of pairs of cranks and handles. A tee iron frame is used to support the bearings of the crank shafts, and triangular frames are attached

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1901.

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TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

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Circulation Last Week. 153,000

TO OCTOBER SUBSCRIBERS.

Does your subscription to the Weekly Blade expire in October? If so, we wish to call your attention again to the splendid offer made to all October subscribers, in the article printed on this page in the issue of September 26. Please look it up, and if you have not yet renewed, be sure to do so. The time is getting short, and we want all the clubs we can obtain during this month.

THE PARCELS POST.

Detroit Trade, a commercial periodical, sounds a note of warning to city jobbers and to retailers in the smaller towns and the villages, because of the effort to get through Congress a bill which will establish a parcels post—that is, permitting merchandise of all kinds to pass through the mails, and that at a low postage rate. It charges that a press bureau has been established at Washington to promote the plan, and that a large lobby is interested in pushing the matter.

The overwhelming objection to it is that the government would be the loser. It would cost, in the aggregate, far more than the total postage received. Hence it is not a sound business proposition. For the promotion of business and rapid intercourse, the government might be justified in carrying letters—first-class matter—at a loss, but the fact is, that the deficit in the postal revenues is not from this source, but from other classes of matter.

The advocates of the measure urge that England and Germany have the system, and that it works well. But their experience is not a proper comparison. The longest possible haul in England or Germany does not equal the shortest average haul in the United States. The cost of mail transportation is enormously greater in this country, because of the great distances.

The Detroit paper mentioned expresses its fear that the "paid lobby constantly maintained at Washington in behalf of this matter will accomplish its purpose" and that "the parcels-post, for good or for evil, will become a part of our postal system." To this the New York Commercial replies:

> Not if the country merchants and retailers everywhere organize to beat the scheme! The same means are open to them that the backers of it are now employing—the press, to arouse popular opposition, and a lobby, to throw obstacles in the way of the bill. If the people's senators and representatives are disposed to listen complacently to the arguments or the parcels-post contingent and to swallow whole the proposition that the United States ought always to do just what Great Britain or France or Germany does, then the merchants of the country must take this thing into their own hands and "fight the devil with fire."

The Commercial has more than once pointed out how the country traders would suffer under the operation of a parcels-post, as proposed. One way in which they would be confronted with loss may well be detailed anew. If, for instance, a woman out in New Mexico or down in Eastport, Maine, wants a new gown, or ten pounds of tea, or a boy's suit or a pair of rubber boots, she now goes to her home dealer and gets it and always at a satisfactory price, because competition takes care of that; but should she buy those articles, and hundreds more in the household line, considerably cheaper at the big department stores in Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and so on and have to pay only 25 cents postage on them for transportation over thousands of miles of territory, how long would she be likely to spend her money at the home stores? The parcels-post project would inevitably drive trade from the country to the populous centers.

And still the country merchant would have to pay full freight rates on any and all the cases, barrel and cordoals of goods that he might buy. A better devised scheme to gradually corral most of the retail trade of the country around the counters of the big city department stores could not be devised.

And the jobbers would be hit almost as hard, too.

OHIO RAILWAY VALUATIONS.

A good point is made by the Mt. Vernon Republican-News in regard to railroad appraisement under the existing Ohio laws, when it shows that the Democratic auditor of Knox county has been a party to the appraisement of each of the railroads through that county, just as every Democratic auditor in the state has been a party to every appraisement of a railroad within his own county. The auditors have done this work, and Democratic auditors have done their share of it, and have done it right straight along up to this year, without a particle of politics in the appraisement.

There is scarcely a railroad in the state that Democratic auditors have not helped to appraise. Often they have been in the majority in the boards making the valuations, and it is really an insult to these officials of his own party that Tom Johnson has been guilty of in his imputations upon their honesty.

The Democratic auditors of the counties of Ohio will average with the Democratic officials of Cleveland, no doubt. Every auditor knows that this is not a question of politics, but one of defective methods in the statutes themselves, that cannot be completely cured until the constitution itself is changed. Why has the Democratic party persistently prevented such a change in the constitution of Ohio?

So far, the total attendance at the Pan-American has reached almost seven millions. Unfortunately, this is below expectations, and affords no ground for hope that it will be a financial success.

John R. McLean is hiding behind the senatorial candidacy of Charles Baker's. If the legislature should be Democratic Mr. McLean will be the candidate; but John R.'s hopes are not strong.

There is absolutely no hope for Ohio Democracy this year. Colonel Bill Taylor refuses to make a prediction.

THE SCHLEY CASE.

Every one who has followed closely the proceedings of the Schley inquiry will probably agree with the opinion freely expressed in Washington that the inside facts will never appear in the testimony. So far there has been no attempt to get at the reasons why Commodore Schley apparently was so reluctant to go to Santiago; and why, when he went there, he started to return to Key West to coal his vessels, alleging that the roughness of the sea rendered it dangerous to take fuel from the colliers.

There is a reasonable explanation, and one which does not involve any charge of cowardice on his part. It is an open secret that there was at that time more or less feeling over the "jumping" of Sampson over Schley's head, and making the former commander-in-chief. It is to be presumed Schley was anxious to meet Cervera's fleet, destroy it, and win the honors of the naval campaign in West Indian waters.

Schley was ordered, with the flying squadron, to Cienfuegos. If he found the Spaniards were not there, then his instructions were to go to Santiago. Meanwhile, Sampson, with his vessels, sailed along the north coast of Cuba, seeking Cervera. Not finding him, he went to San Juan, Porto Rico, in the hope the fleet had there taken refuge. Finding the harbor empty, Sampson fired a few rounds at the Morro, and then started back toward Havana.

Now, what is the explanation? When Cervera reached the West Indies, and was dodging about the Caribbean sea, it was the belief that his vessels had war supplies, intended for Havana. Hence he would make for either that port or for Cienfuegos, which has railway communication with Havana. There was no railroad to Santiago, which is at the easterly end of the island; hence it was not deemed probable that Cervera would make for that point.

When Sampson failed to find the Spaniards in the Windward channel, or at San Juan, Schley evidently believed that Cervera would follow the Yucatan channel, around the western end of Cuba, to reach Havana. Hence his desire to get into these waters. He wished to be the first to strike, and thus deprive Sampson of the glory of a victory. And there can be but little fault found with him, under the circumstances, if that was really his motive.

Reluctantly compelled to return to Santiago, or to disobey positive orders, he found finally that Cervera was really within that harbor; and, as luck would have it, he fought the battle and destroyed the foe while Sampson was away to confer with Gen. Shafter. Perhaps the moral of this is that it is always better to obey orders.

FREIGHTS AND DIVIDENDS.

Since McKinley became President and the results have been realized which he predicted as "the advance agent of prosperity," the army of railroad men in the United States has been increased by the employment of 194,000 more, and the pay-rolls of the railways have been augmented by an outlay of 110 million dollars paid yearly for wages. These facts, stated by Senator Depew in his address on Railroad Day at the Buffalo exposition, are the most significant evidences of the success of the McKinley policies.

Another remarkable fact stated by the eloquent railroad president, is that when he entered the railroad service in 1866, the rate per ton was two cents or twenty mills. It was only seven mills on the average on all the railroads of the country in 1900; that is, the rate of to-day is only one-third of what it was 30 years ago; while, on the other hand, the interest on the bonded debt, then averaging 7 per cent per annum, is now about 4½ per cent, while in the way of dividends the roads that make money for their stockholders have come down from 8 or 10 per cent to 4 or 5 per cent per annum.

All of these advantages have accrued to the people with freight to carry, so that in 1900, one bushel of wheat carried six bushels from Chicago to New York, or three times what it could in 1866. And yet, more significant still, labor has suffered no loss in its wages with all these reductions in income to the roads and of increase to the service given to the customers. No other country in the world can compare with the showing thus made by the railroads of the United States.

THE OHIO SALOONS.

It is estimated that there are 25,000,000 Methodists in the world, who hold church property valued at $300,000,000. If some of this was taxed the public exchequer might be able to get along for awhile without Dow taxes. We note that the people and the institutions which prate the most against the saloon are the very ones who dodge their own taxes and shift the burdens on those who consume the absolute necessities of life.—Wine and Spirit News.

"Absolute necessities of life" in a saloon!

Saloons furnish all the necessities for poverty, wretchedness, misery and crime.

"Get along for a while without the Dow tax!"

The tax on saloons in Ohio is entirely too low. It should not be a penny less than $1,000 a year and even at that figure they would pay but a fraction of what they cost the taxpayers to say nothing of the misery they inflict on humanity.

Compared with liquor laws in many states the laws of Ohio are kind to the saloonkeepers. They should be more stringent, and they will be, and the utter lack of decency on the part of the organ of the Ohio Liquor league will help bring it about.

The courts of Illinois hold unconstitutional any ordinance requiring union labor only on city work. They also declare unconstitutional the law that laborers shall work only eight hours a day. They declare such laws a violation of the freedom of contract, a discrimination between classes of citizens, a restriction upon competition and as increasing the cost of work. It would seem that the action of the courts is based upon sound principles.

The hymn, "Nearer, My God to Thee," whose opening line was among the last words spoken by President McKinley, was written by an Englishwoman, Mrs. Sarah Flower Adams. On the other hand, the hymn, a portion of which Queen Victoria quoted on her death bed—"My Faith Looks Up to Thee"—was the production of an American, Ray Palmer.

Afghanistan is now the center of political interest in Asia. Abdurrahman is dead. Will his successor lean toward Russia or England? The ruler of that "buffer state" on the "roof of the world" leads a strenuous life.

PROSPERITY'S BAROMETER.

The iron and steel market has for years been watched as the barometer of business conditions in the United States. Hence the great activity in all branches of that industry at the present time is an assurance of confidence in the stability of the business conditions which are the basis of our present prosperity.

In the pig iron market, the United States Steel corporation has bought 50,000 tons within a few days, and thus cleaned up all the surplus the the furnaces can make within the coming month. Manufacturers are placing liberal orders for their next year's supply, and thus a continuation of the activity in ore and coal mining, coking, transportation of these products, and of the furnaces themselves is assured for the next twelvemonth.

As to the steel mills, the New York Journal of Commerce says there probably never was a time when there was so great a demand as at present for steel, or when it was so hard to get. The mills of the independent companies have great difficulty in getting enough steel to keep their mills running. In the matter of steel railway rails, the orders for this year's delivery aggregated 2,700,000 tons in the United States alone. The export shipments, in addition, for the first seven months were 231,000 tons, and will reach 300,000 for the year. In other words, the steel mills of this country have an aggregate of orders for over three million tons of rails for the year—which is 650,000 tons in excess of 1900, the record year. This is over 300,000 tons in excess of the full capacity of the mills, which will be an excellent start for next year; and many roads are already placing their orders for 1902 delivery.

These conditions are very encouraging, and are good foundation for the prediction that the marvelous prosperity the country has enjoyed since 1897 will be continued. The indications are certain for a year and a half in the future, at least.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Several months ago, President McKinley appointed John G. Capers, of South Carolina, United States district attorney. Mr. Capers is an exponent of that new element in the politics of the Palmetto State of which Senator McLaurin is the head. He is a declared Republican, however, and in this goes beyond his leader. Now, National Chairman Hanna has appointed Mr. Capers member of the Republican national committee from South Carolina, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. E. A. Webster.

This has excited the wrath of E. H. Deas, a colored deputy collector of internal revenue at Charleston, and chairman of the state Republican executive committee. He protests that Mr. Hanna has exceeded his authority, and that the South Carolina committee should fill the vacancy. Mr. Deas regards himself as the lineal successor of Mr. Webster, and desires the position for himself. But his ground of objection is not tenable. The national chairman has the power to fill vacancies on the state committee. Here in Ohio we had a case in point. George B. Cox, of Cincinnati, resigned his place on the national committee, and Mr. Hanna appointed Col. Myron T. Herrick to the place. There are other cases of the same nature.

President McKinley, with a full knowledge of the conditions then prevailing, deemed it best for the best interests of the country and the state, to appoint Mr. Capers to the attorneyship. Chairman Hanna deemed it for the best interests of the national Republican party to appoint Mr. Capers instead of Mr. Deas to the vacancy on the national committee. Mr. Deas evidently confounds his personal interests with those of the party. That is all there is to it.

APPOINTED A DEMOCRAT.

President Roosevelt has simply recognized the conditions existing in Alabama by appointing the best man he could find as United States district judge in that state. The appointee is a Democrat. This means that there is not a white Republican in the state with the judicial training and experience to fill the office satisfactorily.

There are comparatively few white Republicans in that state; doubtless among them are many men of education and high personal standing in their respective communities. But "there are plenty of good men who don't know how to run a hotel," as the old Southern Ohio proverb goes; and there is not an Alabama Republican fitted to make a first-class United States district judge.

President Roosevelt has always been a strenuous advocate of the merit system of appointment, and in this case he has simply carried out his life-long principle. The appointment does not mean that he has any leaning toward the Democratic party, but simply that he is doing the best he can for those who will be litigants before the United States court in Alabama.

NEW YORK'S GREAT CONTEST.

There is not a party principle at stake in the municipal campaign now being waged in Greater New York. In fact there is not a principle of any kind in the contest except an honest administration of city affairs.

The campaign will necessarily be short, as the election will take place on the 5th of November. It is the field against Tammany, or rather, against Croker, for Tammany is Croker.

That Tammany is corrupt, is not denied even by its adherents. That it is strong and difficult to overthrow, is equally evident. It remains to be seen if the honest citizens of New York will stand together and vote together. If they do, Tammany can be overthrown; if they do not, it will simply secure a fresh grip upon the city.

Personally, Croker's candidate for mayor, Mr. Shepard, is a clean man, and an able attorney. But he cannot lift Tammany. The organization is certain to pull him down to its level. If Shepard is elected Croker will still be boss of Greater New York.

The Anti-Tammany organizations, if harmoniously united and aided by the Republican party can elect Seth Low; but at no stage of the campaign should Croker's strength be under-estimated. If Tammany is to be defeated, it will require the most energetic work and an alliance of all classes and organizations opposed to Tammany's misrule.

The congressmen who have visited the Philippines will be able to discuss insular matters at first hand. It was a wise thing to take the trip.

MERIT WILL COUNT.

President Roosevelt believes that good and able men should be appointed to office and that places should be filled by persons who possess qualifications other than simply being zealous party workers.

There is little doubt that many Republican politicians felt somewhat uneasy as to President Roosevelt's course in the matter of appointments. They knew him to be a staunch supporter of civil service reform and a stickler for the honest and economic discharge of all public duties. They were anxious to know to what extent his views on this question would influence the matter of appointments.

They are now finding out. If newspaper reports from Washington are to be credited, many senators and congressmen has called upon President Roosevelt and he has been frank with them regarding the course he intends to pursue.

The President informs them that he believes in political parties, and that he does not propose to overturn the system of appointments which has prevailed for years. No revolutionary methods are to be attempted. While he may and expects to appoint some Southern Democrats to office, in the Northern states he intends to make appointments from the ranks of the Republican party and upon the suggestions of senators and congressmen.

But the President does not stop there. According to the correspondents President Roosevelt says this:

> I shall respect the traditions which give United States senators and representatives the right to recommend men for appointment. You may select the men who are to be considered. But I shall fix the standard of fitness—mark that—I shall fix the standard. When you bring me men who come up to that standard they shall be appointed. If they do not come up that standard, they cannot be appointed.

There it is. The so-called spoils system is not to be overturned but purified. An unworthy and incompetent man cannot secure appointment. There must be something to recommend him besides party fealty. He must be honest and a man of character.

The public will applaud this determination on the part of the President, and his record gives the people of the country confidence that he will stand by his guns. It will make senators and congressmen more careful in selecting men to be recommended for public positions, for they know President Roosevelt well enough to understand that he cannot be hoodwinked.

An efficient public service is generally desired. Because a man, Republican or Democrat, renders great service to his party does not constitute a reason for his appointment to office if he lacks character or ability. Clean and able men are to be found and it is such who should be honored.

The country is to be congratulated on the stand taken by the President.

BAKER FOR SENATOR.

And so Charley Baker, of Cincinnati, has announced himself as a candidate for the United States senate, subject to the decision of the members of the General Assembly.

Mr. Baker is one of the best looking men in Ohio and in manners he is a Chesterfield. He can make a speech well worth hearing and is a genial, pleasant gentleman.

Mr. Baker is the right-hand man to John R. McLean. They see politics through the same spectacles. They are close personal and political friends. It would be just like Charley Baker, if the legislature should be Democratic and he had the votes to send him to the senate, to turn them all over to his friend McLean. There are Democrats who actually believe this is the game and that John and Charley have a thorough understanding.

But while Mr. Baker is a good fellow and all that, he will find himself extremely unpopular with a certain class of Ohio Democrats. The old line Bryan men would rather see Foraker returned to the senate than to have Charley Baker occupy the seat. Mr. Baker is a sound money Democrat. He never had any use for free silver and other Bryanisms.

Mr. Baker did not rush about the country in 1896 yelling for Bryan. If he made a speech in that campaign it must have been where there were none to hear. In fact, it is charged that not only did he not work and vote for Bryan, but that he actually voted for McKinley.

Last year Mr. Baker saw there was no hope for Democracy and as he wanted to be "regular" he voted for Bryan, but this does not atone for his apostasy in 1896. He has a record which Republicans might forgive but Democrats, never.

ROOSEVELT ON GOV. TAFT.

Curiosity concerning President Roosevelt's policy in the Philippines may be fully satisfied by a perusal of an article in The Outlook on "Governor William H. Taft," which was written by the then Vice President during the month of August last. That article is remarkable both as a personal tribute and as a clear indication of the President's purpose.

The President expresses the opinion that the governor of the Philippines should combine the qualities which would make a first-class President of the United States, with the qualities which would make a first-class Chief Justice of the United States, and then states the further opinion that Judge Taft has the combination. He adds:

> I dislike speaking in hyperbole, but I think that almost all men who have been brought in close contact, personally and officially, with Judge Taft are agreed that he combines, as very, very few men ever can combine, a standard of absolutely unflinching rectitude on every point of public duty, and a literally dauntless courage and willingness to bear responsibility, with a knowledge of men, and a far-reaching tact and kindliness, which enable his great abilities and high principles to be of use in a way that would be impossible were he not thus gifted with the capacity to work hand in hand with his fellows.

Seth Low has the knack of coining a blistering phrase. His last is a remark in an address to a delegation of anti-Tammany Democratic voters who called upon him: "It is your mission to redeem your party from the blood-poisoning that permeates it because of its domination by a man who is working for his pocket all the time."

Mark Twain will speak in the New York mayoralty campaign in favor of Mr. Low. The trouble will be that the voters never take an humorist seriously.

President Roosevelt is no longer a rough rider. The Washington Post says the White House carriages are equipped with rubber tires.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

New Canal Treaty.

Immediately after Mr. Roosevelt succeeded to the Presidency it was intimated in advices from Washington that the negotiations looking to the formulation of a new canal treaty had his hearty indorsement. It is now announced that a substantial agreement has been reached between Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote, and that the convention will be in shape to be signed next month. Judging from what has leaked out regarding the terms of the treaty, Mr. Hay has succeeded in framing an agreement which, while meeting the criticisms directed against the former treaty in the senate, is atisfactory to Great Britain. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, it appears, is to be abrogated, the neutrality of the waterway is to be confirmed and the right of the United States to protect its own interests by force in time of war is to be admitted. The precise terms in which this right is guaranteed to the United States have not been made public. They will certainly be looked for with great interest, for the task set for Secretary Hay was one of the most difficult in the records of our diplomacy.

The Philippine Tariff.

To all appearance the secretary of war has become convinced that the supreme court will render a decision in favor of the position of the administration in the Philippine cases. This may be gathered from the fact that he has made public the text of the Philippine tariff, which was enacted by the Philippine commission on September 17 and will go into effect on November 15 next. This new tariff is, in effect, a revision of the general order of October 23, 1899, and of other orders supplementary thereto. As has already been intimated, the tariff was framed with the intention of producing a revenue of about $1,000,000 a month. It was submitted for criticism to exporters and importers, and it is said that the sum total of the criticisms received was small, affecting only about 5 per cent of the schedules. One of the features of the tariff is the imposition of export duties on certain products of the islands, such as rice, sugar and tobacco.

Surplus of Males.

The census report on the population of the United States by sex, nativity and color, shows that the males outnumber the females by 1.2 per cent. During the last ten years the negro population has increased 18.1 per cent., and the foreign-born element has increased 12.4 per cent.

South African War.

The extensive scale on which military operations are conducted by Great Britain in South Africa two years after war was declared is distinctly shown in Mr. Brodrick's statement of the work which is being done by the War Office. It is keeping in the field or employing in guarding lines of communication a force numbering, roughly speaking, two hundred thousand men with four hundred and fifty guns; it feeds three thundred and fourteen thousand persons and two hundred and forty-eight thousand horses and mules, and sends out ten thousand remounts every month to repair the wastage of war. All this is costing enormous sums of money; the expenses thus far are estimated at an amount approaching a billion dollars and the weekly cost is now reckoned at ten millions or thereabouts. In order to press operations with greater vigor the last districts of Cape Colony have been placed under martial law and constitutional government entirely suspended throughout that section of the British Empire.

Buller's Admission.

General Buller may now be added to the long list of persons who have uttered sentiments that they afterwards wished they might recall. If he advised the surrender of Ladysmith, he is honest now to confess the fact, but the confession may lose him his expected elevation to the peerage and certainly has decreased his popularity among his fellow-Britons.

Affairs in China.

It is encouraging to learn that the Chinese are behaving well since the withdrawal of the troops of the Powers, and are restoring order in Pekin and its neighborhood with considerable success. Much have been done to repair the damage done by the fighting and by the useless raids carried on by the Germans who came too late to fight. After all, the future of China is largely in the hands of the Chinese, and a capacity to govern themselves will go far to save the natives from further European aggression.

Free Railway Passes.

A meeting of executive officers representing the trunk lines and larger western railroad systems was held last week at which action was taken looking toward the abolishing of free passes. Despite various legislative prohibitions, the custom of giving free transportation to various classes or to individuals has continued on a scale which, in the estimation of leading railroad officials, involves a considerable reduction in the revenue which the railroads derive from their passenger traffic, or, at least, in the expense of conducting such business. A recommendation has accordingly been made that all free transportation be withdrawn, and that even the passes which the railroads are in the habit of issuing to the officials of other roads shall no longer be issued. It would seem that influential factors in the railroad world favor the adoption and enforcement of such rules, but there is some dissent from the idea that they can be thoroughly enforced or that they would prove, on the whole, profitable to railroad interests, despite the soundness of the principle that such favors should not be granted by common carriers.

The Pacific Cable.

Attorney General Knox has reported to the President and cabinet that the law of 1866 gives the proposed Pacific Cable company the right to land a cable on the shores of the United States or any of its possessions. It was claimed the treaty of Paris protected an exclusive grant for a cable landing in the Philippines.

Roosevelt's Appointments.

President Roosevelt's appointments in Kansas and Alabama have already shown that he is looking for the ablest officials that he can find. Consequently, it is no surprise to learn that he has chosen a postmaster in Wilmington, Delaware, against the advice of the Addicks crowd. There is nothing in Theodore Roosevelt's record that should lead anybody to expect him to enjoy political affiliations with such a man as Addicks.

Senators who are also office brokers will find difficulties in dealing with President Roosevelt. The report of a recent interview between Senator Mason, of Illinois, and the President may be apocryphal, but it certainly is not inherently improbable. The senator urged the claims of a constituent by declaring that he was backed by the Illinois "organization." Here, according to the story, he was interrupted. "I wish to say, senator," the President observed, "that I want to stand well with the organization and all that, but I wish it distinctly understood that I will appoint no man to office, even if recommended by the organization, unless he is wholly qualified for the position he seeks and is a man of integrity." Such a position is certainly in line with Mr. Roosevelt's previous practices as well as professions.

MAGNIFICENT WEDDING OF JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER AND SEN. ALDRICH'S DAUGHTER

Providence, R. I., Oct. 9.—In the presence of an assemblage, which included relatives and friends and guests, representing, to an unusual degree, the legislative and financial interests of the United States, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of New York, and Miss Abby Greey Aldrich, were married at Warwick Neck, Senator Aldrich's summer home to-day. The guests were brought down the bay from Providence in special steamers.

The wedding party left the Aldrich mansion at 11:30 o'clock and drove to the tea house on the estate. The ceremony took place in the dance hall, on the second floor. At the prayer cushions the bride was met by the groom, accompanied by the best man. The Episcopal service was pronounced by Rev. James G. Vose, formerly pastor of the Beneficent Congregational church of this city. Miss Aldrich, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Miss Elsie Aldrich was the flower maid. The bride was given away by her father, Everett Colby, of New York, a college friend of Mr. Rockefeller, acted as best man, and the ushers at the wedding were Messrs. Stuart Morgan Aldrich, William Truman Aldrich, Richard Steere Aldrich, brothers of the bride, and Lefferts M. Dashiell, of New York. Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held and the wedding breakfast was served in a temporary annex. The invitations to the breakfast numbered 650. Messrs. Lawriston H. Hazard, Theodore F. Green, William L. Mauran and J. Halsey DeWolfe, all of this city, were the ushers at the breakfast.

REPUBLICANS ELECT TICKET IN INDIANAPOLIS

CHARLES A. BOOKWALTER,
Mayor-Elect of Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Oct. 9.—After Democratic administrations extending through a period of six years the Republicans yesterday elected their entire tickt, and the city council is also Republican. The officers include mayor, clerk and police judge, and the majorities range from 1,000 to 1,500, and the latter figure may be even exceeded when the official count is completed.

From the beginning of the campaign the Democrats were handicapped by the fact that they were compelled to defend the administration of Mayor Taggart and at the same time did not have a candidate who appealed to the people as the mayor has done. The result was the loss of a large percentage of the colored vote, which has been cast for the Democrats for six years, and also the loss of Democratic votes on the South Side, where the party has a decided majority.

Another thing which militated against the Democrats and in favor of the Republicans was the fact that the latter had been in office for six years in a city which is normally Republican. When the campaign opened Republicans were brought into line for nominees by reason of the importance of the city in the next state campaign, and the result of the election is not a surprise. Even among Democrats there is a feeling that Mayor-Elect Bookwalter will give the city a businesslike administration and that he will keep his ante-election pledges.

Indian Village on Exhibition.

New Group at Natural History Museum.

A new ethnic group, representing the culture and life of the Thompson River Indians of British Columbia, one of the most interesting of the great Salish tribes, has just been placed on exhibition in the Anthropological Hall of the American Museum of Natural History, this city.

This is the result of recent investigations of the Jesup North Pacific expedition. The group was modeled so as to give a comprehensive glimpse of the habits, dress and mode of living of the people. A detailed description of their mythology, past and present, is set forth in one of the Museum memoirs recently issued.

One of the typical features brought out in the group modeled is the mode of habitation. Their winter dwellings are a peculiar style of subterranean huts. These winter houses are usually built in the valleys of the principal rivers, within easy distance of water, and are inhabited by groups of families related to one another, who, although scattered during the hunting and fishing seasons, dwell together during the winter.

From twenty-five to forty persons are accommodated in one of these structures. A spot with loose soil is selected for the site of the underground house. The person who desires to build the house asks all his neighbors from the surrounding country to assist. Frequently twenty-five to forty people help in the construction of the house, which is sometimes completed in a single day.

Feasts of all kinds take place while the Indians are in these winter houses. Many of these are simply social gatherings, given by one family who have a large supply of food, and invite the neighboring families to partake of their abundance and to spend a day or so in feasting and dancing. The summer houses are lodges like those of the Indians of the plains.

An important structure is the "sweat house," where the people fast in on certain occasions. It is semi-ovoid in shape, the framework being made of light willow wands.—New York Herald.

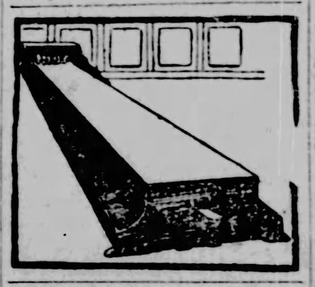
BOWLING ALLEY FOR THE HOME

By means of a recent invention it is now possible for every one to have his own bowling alley at home, and for a comparatively small cash outlay.

The innovation is the automatic portable bowling alley, and it answers the requirements and serves the purposes of the regulation alley in every detail, besides doing away with the noise and the troublesome pin boy, which in a way mar the sport of club bowling alleys.

With the automatic there is no danger of all the pins not being set geometrically correct, nor is there danger of "dead wood" lying in the alley after a ball has been rolled. The pins right themselves and the balls return without an effort on the part of the bowler.

A space thirty feet long and three feet



wide is sufficient for the alley, which can be moved at will. As an inducement to "stay at home" during the "long winter evenings" the automatic bowling alley should prove a success.—New York Herald.

Current Events.

Consul Miller at Nuchwang, China, advised American exporters to take note of Chinese prejudices in advertising their goods in that country.

President decided not to interfere in the controversy between General Chaffee and the Philippine civil government.

President Roosevelt will leave for New Haven on October 21 to take part in the Yale bicentennial celebration.

Surgeon General Sternberg, who has just returned from the Philippines, said soldiers are in good health.

Government selling school books intended for use in Philippines containing pictures of coins.

Wife of Shelbyville (Ky.) jailer died as result of shock caused by witnessing a lynching.

Crushed stone companies of the middle west united to form a new company, with a capital stock of $5,000,000. Consolidation designed to control trade.

Beggar arrested at Bloomington, Ill., found to have a fortune of $25,000, which he had made by begging.

Mark Twain will support Seth Low for mayor, but will be unable to make speeches during the campaign. He declares the indications point to the defeat of the Tammany hall candidate.

Mob of whitecaps attacked crowd of negroes returning from a festival near Lewisburg, Tenn., and wounded fifteen.

C. A. Johnson, the Niles National bank cashier, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for making false reports.

Eighteen inches of rain fell in Galveston, Tex., within 21 hours, the heaviest precipitation in the city's history. Much damages was done to goods stored on ground floors.

Will of Kirkland B. Armour filed for probate at Kansas City leaves estate estimated at from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000 to family.

Fire in Chicago damaged property of the Peabody Coal company and the building of the Globe Light and Heat company to the extent of $500,000.

American Refining company announces second sweeping cut in prices of sugar in the West, move being part of its campaign against beet sugar interests.

Ex-Governor Jones, the newly appointed federal judge in Alabama, refused to displace Republican employes by Democrats.

Senator Frye says he will not retain the chairmanship of the Senate committee on foreign relations, and as Senator Cullom is the ranking member, he will probably succeed him.

Conference reports on marginal readings adopted by episcopal house of deputies. Bishops appoint members of joint committee to consider prohibited degrees of marriage.

Pat Crowe, the Cudahy kidnaping suspect, offers to surrender to Omaha authorities provided rewards outstanding for him are withdrawn. Terms probably will be accepted.

Two tramps who refused to work at Waukegan are shackled and chained to bars of prison cells and given bread and water diet.

Statues of Leif Erikson and Giuseppi Garibaldi are unveiled in Chicago parks by their fellow countrymen.

Belief grows in official circles in Washington that Miss Stone will be killed by her bandit captors unless she is ransomed, and it is feared she may meet death before the money is raised.

Forecast of report of industrial commission discloses split on subject of trusts, members dividing into three factions, favoring respectively improvement of present system, state control and federal control. Stricter immigration laws are urgently recommended, particularly with a view to excluding anarchists.

Steamer Hating, with 315 gold hunters from Alaska on board, runs aground north of Vancouver. Passengers all land safely.

President Wolfe, of the shoe trust, tells how he served a sentence in an Indiana prison for defending the reputation of his cousin. Blackmailers who have fattened at his expense for twenty years are warned by his confession to cease persecutions.

Schooner Mont Blanc sinks in Lake Erie, crew being rescued after spending night of suffering in vessel's rigging.

Pat Crowe writes a letter to chief of Omaha police, naming the terms under which he will surrender, and his demands will be acceded to.

Contributions of $60,000 for missions are made at New York meeting addressed to Dr. Simpson, of the Christian Alliance.

Lansing Warren, publisher of the Milwaukee Sentinel, a former Chicago newspaper man, dies.

New reservoir, just completed in East Liverpool, O., bursts and destroys property worth $150,000.

General Miguel Malvar, the insurgent leader is believed by the American authorities to have quit Batangas for Bulacan, where he is stirring up the rebels.

Constantinople advices say Spencer Eddy, American representative there, has been advised from Washington that money to ransom Miss Stone, the missionary, has been forwarded.

Estimates of English, French and Hungarian authorities on world's wheat crop for 1901 agree that it is larger than that of either of the two preceding years, principal increase being in America.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson says the best sugar growers of the United States will in the course of a few years supply the home market.

Ex-Governor Stone, Champ Clark and two others will contest Missouri senatorship with Vest.

Great revival in shipbuilding reported in all parts of the country, every working yard being crowded with orders. Many plants to be enlarged.

FOREIGN.

Electricity to be adopted as the motor power for railroads in Sweden.

Chinese ruler gradually approaching Pekin. He will make a halt at Leyang.

Colombian rebels at Tumaco fired by mistake on a British steamer.

Active war preparations being made by Russia, evidently in anticipation of a struggle with Japan.

Alfred Reed, of London Lancet, declares the Society for Study of Inebriety that exists in legislation makes drunkards.

Seismic disturbance supposed to be due to volcanic activity in the Pacific, floor Pacific coast of Nicaragua to a depth of eight feet.

New Australian tariff bill framed to stimulate and protect home industries.

New Ameer of Afghanistan and the chief nobles swore allegiance to England at the bedside of the late Ameer, who warned the Afghans against Russia.

Emperor William conferred German-Chinese war medal on all rulers whose troops participated in Chinese operations.

Chinese troops defeated rebels in the Kaiying Chow district, beheading twenty of them.

President of international congress of tailors says they are better than artists, because the fame of the latter comes from reproducing the work of the former.

Final estimate fixes the deficit in the French budget at 50,000,000 francs.

Noted French critic predicts reform in the dress of women, saying that short skirts are to become the fashion and that corsets and veils are to go.

Cecil Rhodes said to have proof that the liberal leaders had financial transactions with President Kruger. May be forced to tell.

Two Italian anarchists, armed with revolvers and daggers, arrested in the president's palace, Rio Janeiro.

Officer arrested in Algiers who was sent by the Sultan to incite an Arab revolt against the French.

Depression at Berlin deepens because of reduction or passing of dividends in iron trade during last week.

Minister Bryan and officers of the cruiser Atlanta honored on a visit to Para, Brazil.

Germany leads all other European nations in glovemaking, having 1,189 factories.

Russian ambassador to Turkey has held a conference with the sultan with reference to the persecution of Armenians, insisting that Turkey should punish the murderers.

Chinese plenipotentiaries have forwarded to the dean of the diplomatic corps in Pekin a bond for the indemnity of 450,000,000 taels.

Frederic Harrison says British authorities in South Africa, who are trying and shooting civilians by courts-martial are violating the British constitution and should be tried for murder.

Papers say French and British fear that Emperor William is suffering from nervousness.

Colombia believes the threatened war with Venezuela has been averted. Castro's invasions having been thrice repulsed and Ecuador and Nicaragua giving fresh assurances of their peaceful intentions.

Swedish scientists and others believe that Captain Sverdrup in the Fram has reached the north pole and is now returning.

Publishers' Column

LIFE OF

WILLIAM McKINLEY

Our Martyred President.

Also a Complete History and Biography of Two Other Martyred Presidents, Lincoln and Garfield.

By Rt. Rev. Bishop Samuel Fallows, D.D., LL. D.

The Life of William McKinley, Our Martyred President, is a great literary, as well as an artistic memorial to a great and heroic life. It will stand for all time as a Standard Biography of President McKinley. Its authorship is the highest, its literary merit unexcelled, its matter accurate and comprehensive, covering every phase in the life of President McKinley. In illustrating this book we omit nothing that adds to the interest or to make clear this matchless story. The volume is a large octavo 8x10 inches in size, containing about 500 pages, and nearly 50 original half tone engravings. Bound in extra silk cloth with an artistic inlaid photograph on the cover, forming part of the design.

No patriot who has the interests of our country at heart can afford to miss the inspiration of this stirring story. Side by side with the story of every patriotic statesman, close to the unmatched story of Abraham Lincoln and the emancipation of the slaves, must stand in every home this complete and authentic account of the people's President.

A splendid book for the development of American patriotism.

The American flag, with all its streaming history, floated in every breath of William McKinley's life. He put new music into the song, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." He taught hundreds of thousands of emancipated workingmen to sing it and to sing it worthily.

This book is selling by subscription for $1.50. Our price to Blade readers is $1.20, all charges prepaid, or the book and the Weekly Blade one year, $1.50. Order at once, as the demand for this work is enormous. THE BLADE,

Toledo, O.

HIGH GRADE SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE.

New Goods—New Prices.

We offer our readers this season a new and very handsome beaded pattern of silver-plated tableware. Our prices are very low, and there is no reason why every family who takes The Blade should not be well supplied with handsome tableware.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The knives and forks are triple plated with pure silver, on the finest quality of crucible steel. These knives first receive a coating of copper, they are then heavily plated with nickel, and afterward with pure silver. Nickel-plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated much less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

These goods are manufactured by the genuine Rogers' Bros., and their stamp is on each article. If you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

Prices.

½ doz. teaspoons	$1.00
½ doz. tablespoons	2.00
½ doz. dessert spoons	1.75
Butter knife	.50
Sugar shell	.40
Gravy ladle	.85
½ doz. knives and forks, beaded handles	3.90
½ doz. knives and forks, plain handles	3.85

These goods will be sent by open mail or express, charges prepaid by us, at purchaser's risk. If you desire goods sent by registered mail, remit 5 cents additional. Address all orders to The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish and will last a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated.

PRICES:

One half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One half dozen tablespoons	1.25
One half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One half dozen soup spoons	1.50
One half dozen table spoons	1.25
One pair pie knives	.30
One pair fish knives	.25

Send for a sample. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years' experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and cheap premiums don't pay. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Waltham and Elgin. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the wishes of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid, by registered mail, on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 10-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Cut Paper Patterns. READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2090—Ivy Frock.

Sizes for 8, 10 and 12 years. A charming, simple design for general or more dressy wear, according to trimming and material required. A scant blouse waist is made with a shallow round yoke and a tablier

that ends in a sailor collar in the back; a plain gored skirt has the fullness in the back. Silk, woolen and cotton goods are desirable for this model, trimmed in any preferred way.

2072—Willard Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. This stylish design, which is as attractive as it is simple in construction, will be found desirable for either silk, cot-

ton or very light-weight woolen fabrics, and frills of the material, trim across the back, shoulders and front. As portrayed, the sleeves are of elbow length, but the pattern is given for the full length, with perforation showing where they may be cut off.

2143—Webster Jacket.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The only really new feature of fall jackets is the postillon back, and it is brought out in a practical and sensible

fashion in the Webster jacket. This is double-breasted, has a neat rolling collar, a plain coat-sleeve with a band cuff, a long square back, and is stylish in the extreme. The Webster jacket combined with any style of skirt to make a street costume will develop in any of the fall woolen goods, the cheviots, tweeds, homespuns and serges.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements it will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

2129—Chancellor Waist.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years and 34 bust. This little gown design for a miss of sixteen years, and also 34 inch bust measure, is brought out in the Chancellor waist, and is a charming costume for an afternoon or evening occasion. It will develop beautifully in either brown or blue foulard, or challie or nun's veiling, combined with white silk for the guimpe and sleeves and for the flounce of the skirt. The hand-embroidered daisies suggest the handiwork of the young miss who is to wear the gown. The point du gene lace, or Russian lace used on the skirt and on the waist, outlining the guimpe, is run with velvet ribbon, which tied in bows form an apparent support for the waist over the shoulders. The waist material should be tucked before cutting. It is designed to open in the back. Lace medallions may be used in place of the daisies, and after appliqueing them to the silk or satin or mull of the guimpe, the material may be cut away, thus giving it a lacy, open-work effect.

2130—Pansy Frock.

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years. This little gown of figured wool or cotton goods, called the Pansy, is very dainty and artistic, and it is simple to make. The vest is tucked crosswise, and the box plaits of the two fronts separate to disclose it and have the effect of revers. The vest may be trimmed with rows of braid instead of being tucked. This pattern will develop in denim combined with pique, or in red linen or duck combined with white duck. The box plaits are folded and stitched in a seam, and the skirt is gathered and sewed fast to the waist, the waist concealed by a belt. Straps of white are stitched to place as illustrated, and stitched with pearl buttons. This little pattern is de-

signed for six, eight and ten-year sizes. It will develop in all materials having body to it, and it suggests a variety of combinations.

2116—Sherwood Wrapper.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A dainty silk wrapper is one of the luxuries of warm weather. It suggests the relaxation and the seclusion of home, and the woman who knows best how to strike the happy medium between the boudoir neglige gown and the strictly dressed-up attire, dotes on a simple toilette of this kind. The Sherwood wrapper

may be made of lawn or of any light silk. It is tucked down the front, the tucks released at regular stages to add fullness to the skirt. The sleeve is tucked below the elbow to shape it to the arm, later flaring in a ruffle at the wrist. The same scheme of tucking is carried out in the collar, which is trimmed with ecru lace. The back is plain, simply gathered at the waist line. Ecru lace insertion is used as a trimming on the skirt. The garment is dainty in the extreme, the open neck giving the effect of comfort.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

BUST OF HOBART

Widow of the Late Vice President Praises the Work.

Washington, Oct. 15.—One of the most recent additions to the collection of busts in the gallery of the Senate chamber that will greet the eyes of the members when that body convenes next De-

BUST OF HOBART.

cember is a bust of the late Vice President Garret A. Hobart, executed by Frnak Edwin Elwell.

The bust has been viewed by Mrs. Hobart, and, like others who have seen it, she praises the likeness and says it reflects accurately the character of her husband.

COW AND MOOSE.

Bangor, Me., Oct. 14.—The strange story of the elopement of an ordinary milch cow with a bull moose comes from Lake Onawa, a pretty sheet of water in the hills of Piscataquis county, much frequented by sportsmen from the big cities. The cow was the property of Dr. A. T. Sanden, of New York, whose cottage is located on the shore of Onawa, and she was kept in a pasture enclosed by a rail fence. A big moose had been several times seen hanging around the cottage grounds late at night, displaying great boldness. Last Thursday night he came close up to where the cow was, and the two seemed to be good friends. Late at night a tremendous crash was heard, and next morning the fence was a wreck and the cow was gone. Neither she nor the moose has been seen since.

SCHLEY INQUIRY.

Examination of Witnesses Progresses Steadily. End Not Yet in Sight.

Washington, Oct. 9—Notwithstanding to-day marks an important turning point in the career of Rear Admiral Schley, being nothing less than the date of his transfer from the active to the retired list of the navy, he was in his accustomed seat within the railing of the Schley court of inquiry, and gave his usual attention to the proceedings of the court. The retirement of Admiral Schley is in accordance with law, he having reached the age of 62 years. It was generally remarked that he did not look his age.

The formal proceedings of the day began with the re-introduction of Lieut. M. L. Bristol, formerly watch officer on the Texas, as a witness. He was under cross-examination when the court adjourned last night, and Mr. Rayner continued his questions to-day.

Mr. Rayner began his examination of Lieut. Bristol with questions concerning the accuracy of the stadimeter for the measurement of distances at sea. He asked if he would rather trust his own visual observation for a 4,000 yards range than the instrument.

The witness stated that the stadimeter was more accurate for distances below 4,000 yards than above that distance. At that distance he would make several observations for confirmation of visual observation.

"The error," he said, "becomes greater the greater the distance."

The witness considered the sextant much more reliable in measuring the distance between ships. He had taken several observations with the stadimeter just before the Spanish fleet came out of the harbor, and had checked these with the sextant. He found the distance from the Moro to be 1,500 yards.

Lieut. Bristol also was questioned by Mr. Rayner concerning the distance out of the blockading ships at Cienfuegos, but he declined to change his estimate of yesterday that it was from eight to ten miles distant from the harbor. Mr. Rayner said: "I will read you Commodore Schley's report as to the blockade off Santiago. He says: 'A line of blockade was established about four miles off shore and at night an inshore line was maintained consisting variously of the Scorpion, Dupont and Castine, the last named vessel arriving on the 23rd, convoying the Merrimac.' If you are right, the commodore had stated what has not occurred when he says: 'A line of blockade was established about four miles off shore at Cientuegos.' That is not a correct statement of the commodore's, is it?"

"The statements I make are what I thought and what I believe to be right. I do not question other people's words."

"Now, refresh your recollection with an official report. The statements you have made are that during the day time the squadron lay off Cienfuegos from four to six to ten miles; and during the night from eight to ten miles. Without questioning either Commodore Schley or yourself, when I read you his official report, do you still stand on your statement, about six to ten miles?"

"I have to stand by statement."

Speaking of the weather during the cruise of the flying squadron from Cienfuegos to Santiago, the witness said there were fresh breezes and that there was a moderate sea. A small boat could, he said, have been lowered at any time during the voyage.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The Schley naval court began business at 11 o'clock today with the recall of yesterday's witnesses for the correction of their testimony and the addition of such points as might have suggested themselves since their retirement from the witness stand. These were Admiral Taylor, Lieutenant Commander Potts and Lieut. Bristol.

They were followed by Lieut. Edward F. Leiper, who had begun his testimony yesterday, but had not concluded when the court adjourned for the day. Lieut. Leiper was an officer on the New Orleans, and had participated in the bombardment or reconnoissance of the Spanish steamer Cristobal Colon, May 31, 1898, the day before the arrival at Santiago of Commander-in-Chief Sampson. He was also on the New Orleans when that vessel bombarded the Spanish shore batteries of Santiago. His testimony again to-day dealt with those events.

The new witnesses on the list for today included Lieutenant Commander Schuetze, who was on the Iowa in the Santiago campaign; Lieut. A. W. Grant, who was on the Massachusetts; Lieutenant Commander C. C. Marsh and Lieut. F. L. Poteett, both of whom were on the New York, and Lieut. J. H. Holden, who was on the Scorpion.

Capt. Chadwick, who was in direct command of Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, and who was the admiral's chief of staff during the war with Spain, was also expected to arrive during the day and to give testimony especially concerning the sending of dispatches from Key West to Commodore Schley when he lay off Cienfuegos, from May 22 to May 24.

Capt. Cook, who occupied the same relative position towards Commodore Schley that Capt. Chadwick occupied towards Admiral Sampson, was also present in the court room during the day, but he is not expected to testify until Admiral Schley begins to present his side of the case, he being one of the most prominent of the admiral's witnesses.

Assistant Judge Advocate Hanna was not present in the court room to-day. He was detained at his home by illness, and the entire presentation of the case on behalf of the government was conducted by Judge Advocate Lemly.

Capt. Parker, of the counsel for Admiral Schley, also was absent, having gone to his home in New Jersey.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Just before the Schley court of inquiry adjourned today Judge Advocate Lemly made remarks about the conduct of Mr. Rayner, Admiral Schley's chief counsel, which the latter resented. Mr. Rayner had attempted to introduce a statement prepared in regard to the speed of the vessels of the flying squadron and Captain Lemly objected, saying that some of the statements of Mr. Rayner were inaccurate. To this Mr. Rayner responded: "If counsel makes that statement outside of the court it is false." Before the court adjourned an explanation was made on both sides, which Admiral Dewey said was satisfactory.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Captain F. E. Chadwick, who was admiral Sampson's chief of staff during the war with Spain, continued his testimony before the Schley court of inquiry to-day. There was only one session of the court today, a decision having been reached yesterday to adjourn at 1 o'clock to-day until next Monday, in order to give the members of the court and counsel an opportunity for recreation and recuperation.

Captain Lemly said to-day that he had made such progress during the present week that he expected to be able to conclude the presentation of the government side by the close of the session on Monday. It is understood that Mr. Rayner will be prepared to immediately begin the introduction of Admiral Schley's witnesses, and it is his present intention to press the case forward as rapidly as possible.

When Capt. Chadwick took the stand Mr. Rayner formally addressed the court requesting permission to ask the witness two questions which he outlined. He called attention to his question put to Capt. Chadwick yesterday concerning a telegram of congratulation which Admiral Sampson had sent to Commodore Schley on May 28. He had asked the witness if he remembered that message and the witness replied that he did remember it very well, and added: "Because I protested against his congratulations." Mr. Rayner said that this last expression was purely voluntary on Capt. Chadwick's part and was not necessary in response to the inquiry. The questions which he stated to the court were as follows:

"First—When did you first learn of the existence of dispatch No. 8?"

"Second—Did you then, in protesting against the sending of this congratulatory dispatch, refer to his blockade of Cienfuegos in dispatch No. 8?"

Admiral Dewey stated the court had no objections to the questions and Captain Lemly said he would not object, providing he could cross-examine on the points raised. Mr. Rayner did not concede this right, but, before the point was decided, Mr. Rayner asked his first question, as previously given to the court. After reading the dispatch in question, the witness said:

"I was informed of its purport at the time it was sent to the Marblehead?"

"Did you see it when it was sent to the Marblehead?"

"I did not read it."

"When did you first read it?"

"I did not read the original dispatch until the answer was received from Commodore Schley, brought by the Hawk."

"Was not that on May 26, when your ship was at a point between Havana and Cape Francis, in the vicinity of Cape Pedras?"

"Yes."

"Did you have the blockade off Cienfuegos in mind when you protested against the sending of the congratulatory dispatch?"

"May I ask if you mean I had that only in mind?"

"I do not mean that. I mean whether you had it in mind at all."

"I can say I had it partially."

After Mr. Rayner had formally asked his second question, Capt. Chadwick offered a written reply, but Mr. Rayner objected, saying: "I must first read what he has written before he answers. It might be something very objectionable. Suppose he did protest. How does that affect the case? What we want is the congratulatory dispatch. Now he brings in something entirely different. If the witness in answer to my second question says 'yes' or 'no' I won't object, but if he says anything else, I would like to have the opportunity of seeing what he has written."

Capt. Chadwick then tore up his written reply and answered: "I had it partly in mind."

On re-direct examination Mr. Hanna brought out the information that the telegram of congratulation to Commodore Schley had been based partially upon the capture of a collier with coal for the Spanish fleet, which capture was made by Captain Sigsbee.

Capt. Chadwick also said that he had drafted Admiral Sampson's second dispatch of May 21, the one sent from Havana, and while the dispatch from Key West, designated as No. 8, was sent at 3 o'clock, the second was sent between 5 and 6 o'clock.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Just before the Schley court of inquiry took a recess for lunch to-day Mr. Hanna asked Captain Cook, who was on the stand:

"What was the conduct and bearing of Commodore Schley under fire on such occasions as you had the opportunity of observing?"

"I always regarded him as an enthusiastically brave and patriotic officer, never in any other way," replied the witness.

Captain Cook also testified that he (Cook) gave the order from the Brooklyn's top at the battle of Santiago and that he considered the movement eminently successful.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Captain Francis A. Cook was the first new witness called before the Schley court of inquiry to-day. He was called by the navy department, but, as he also is on Admiral Schley's list of witnesses, he was considered, like Lieutenant Commander Hodgson and Lieutenant Doyle, as a witness for both sides of the controversy. During the war with Spain Captain Cook was commander of the flagship Brooklyn and also Admiral Schley's chief-of-staff, thus occupying the same relative position to Admiral Schley that Captain Chadwick occupied to Admiral Sampson. His appearance on the stand therefore created considerable interest and his testimony was listened to attentively.

"What information did you have at that time concerning the whereabouts of Cervera's fleet?" asked Mr. Hanna.

"My impressions now are simply from rumor, that they had left the Canary islands and a part of them had been sighted at Martinique, and from consular information, or perhaps information sent by the Harvard, that they had gone to Curacoa. That is all from impression."

Giving the reasons for the departure of the flying squadron for Cienfuegos, Captain Cook said the squadron had been sent to that port "to intercept and meet the Spanish squadron, it having been determined, as we believed at that time by them to make Cienfuegos their objective point."

He had understood that the Spanish fleet carried munitions of war for Havana, and it was believed that they would go to Cienfuegos, because of its accessibility to Havana.

Captain Cook detailed a conversation between Commodore Schley and Captain Chester, while the squadron was en route to Cienfuegos. He said there had been talk between them about coaling on the southern coast of Cuba.

"The only thing I recollect," he said, "was that Commodore Schley questioned Captain Chester very closely as to the facilities for coaling ships on the south side of Cuba."

"Do you know what information was received?"

"I think they consulted a chart at the time, and something was said about Cape Cruz. I recollect afterward looking at the chart there, and it did not seem to be a favorable place. I know the subject of coaling was early considered even before leaving Key West."

Admiral Dewey—"Was your answer that Cape Cruz did or did not look like a favorable place. I did not quite understand that."

"I said I recollect very well my impressions at that time were that Cape Cruz did not seem a favorable place for coaling ships from colliers."

Mr. Hanna—"Perhaps the court would like to hear why you thought so."

"I could not well see how the larger ships could get far enough in there so that the colliers would be smooth enough to go alongside and coal ship."

Captain Cook said that upon arriving off Cienfuegos on the morning of May 22 a blockade was immediately established as the firing of guns was heard, and it was believed that Cervera had arrived and a fete in honor of his appearance was on. Earthworks on the shore also were seen, but they were not fired upon because it was considered desirable not to unnecessarily expend ammunition.

"I think between that time and the arrival of the Adula, it was presumed that the whole beach was occupied," he said. "We saw cavalry and others on the beach. The possibility of a boat landing was talked of. The idea was that we would have to go in pretty well to the westward and at night. I may have had some conversation with the commodore about it, but I do not recollect. On the arrival of the Adula, we fully expected to get all information."

"Did you see any signal lights on the shore while you were there?"

"Yes, the first thing after we arrived, on May 22."

"Where were those signal lights, and what were they?"

"I judged them to have been about six or seven miles to the westward—three lights, one ahead of the other, very distinctly, and the discussion that took place on the ship, in which, I think, the commodore took part, was pretty clear evidence that it was a signal of some kind to assist the fleet, and he certainly had them in there. I know he felt doubly sure at that time that he had them in there. There was some discussion whether these were signals that they were going there, or whether they were already there. But of one thing I am very positive—that the commodore was satisfied he had them in there at that time."

"There could have been no doubt whatever, from the arrangement of those lights, that they were intended as signals?"

"Oh, no; their appearing at the time they did and remaining so long, but we could not determine from whom or to whom they were sent."

Mr. Hanna questioned the witness concerning the arrival of the Iowa and the Dupont off Cienfuegos.

Capt. Cook said they had brought dispatches, and he had gathered from conversation with Commodore Schley after their receipt that it was the idea, both of Sampson and Schley, that they should continue to hold Cienfuegos. He did not, he said, recall the receipt of the McCalla memorandum concerning a landing place near Cienfuegos. After reading the dispatch, he said: "I never saw or heard of it. It may have been received, but if I had seen it, I certainly would remember."

In this connection, he said that while he was not formally appointed as chief of staff to Commodore Schley, he had often acted in that capacity, and the commodore had, he said, always communicated very freely with him.

Mr. Hanna asked: "Were you present at any interview between Capt. McCalla and the commodore?"

"I was in consultation."

"Briefly and exactly as you can give it, what occurred?"

"We talked of various subjects at first. I think Capt. McCalla informed him that he had mining materials for the insurgents, and that he was going to communicate with the insurgent camp."

"We brought up the question about the camp and where it was, and then the commodore said to him: 'We have seen three peculiar lights, one ahead of the other here, but we cannot make out what they are, and I believe it is something in connection with the Spanish fleet.' Captain McCalla gave a start, threw up his hands and said: 'That is the signal from the insurgent camp. They want to communicate with you,' and added, 'well, I can go there and find out at once.' The commodore told him to go, to get off as soon as possible, and added: 'You can send a boat across and let me know as soon as possible.' Then the subject of coaling came up again, about the great difficulty we were going to have in coaling from colliers, and Captain McCalla said: 'You need not be at all concerned about that. I will get coal, if there is any coal to be obtained.' He was always cheerful about everything. He started from the ship almost immediately and said: 'I must get off.' In the meantime, closely connected with that, was the arrival of the Adula.

"This steamer came in from Jamaica and reported that the Spanish fleet had gone into Santiago and had left on the 19th. I recollect that particularly, because that seemed to confirm the commodore's idea that they had reached Cienfuegos. It was a suspicious craft. They did not give any clear reason for going in, except they wanted to communicate with their subjects, and in my conversation with the commodore my impression were that he looked upon that as entirely suspicious. Not understanding the matters and not knowing exactly his object, I said something to him about letting that steamer go in. He said: 'I don't care anything about that steamer, but I am bound to get information from her. If the captain does not give it I will certainly get it out of some of the passengers.' It was arranged that when she came out the officers should go aboard and question the passengers and get information from them. She did not come out. That continued him still more that they were there. Then the Eagle came down in the evening and reported that they had communicated with the insurgent camp and that the Spanish squadron was not in Cienfuegos."

"That information was given in positive form was it?"

"Positive."

Speaking of the coal supply of the vessels of the flying squadron while off Cienfuegos, Capt. Cook said that his only answer was concerning the Texas, whose supply was slight. She had been found difficult to coal that ship on account of its sponsons. He said, in this connection, that Commodore Schley had always been persistent in keeping the ships as full of coal as possible, availing himself of every opportunity to take on fresh supplies. In reply to questions, he said he had not been especially anxious about the coal supply of the Brooklyn, and never had been, "although," he said, "there were times when I should have been glad to have more."

Capt. Cook said he recalled the arrival of the dispatch boat Hawk on May 24, with dispatches. He was told that the information was to the effect that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago, "but," he said, "I was not especially impressed with that fact, as I had heard it before."

He was, however, told that this information was more positive than any which had yet been brought. The commodore, he said, had told him that the Hawk had brought orders to the effect that the squadron should proceed to Santiago if he (the commodore) was satisfied that the Spaniards were not at Cienfuegos, but he said Commodore Schley had said: "I am not satisfied that the are not here. I still believe they are here."

"If satisfied that the Spaniards were at Cienfuegos, why did you leave there?" asked Mr. Hanna.

"Because of McCalla's report from the insurgents on shore."

"That, then, made it clear that the Spaniards were not there?"

"Entirely so."

"What, if anything, did you say to the commodore after he started toward Santiago?"

"He started as soon as he found the Texas had enough coal. My impression is that he said he should go to Santiago, that he found it practicable to coal from colliers, and there he should stay. If he got too short of coal, he would go to Gonaive's bay, or try somewhere else."

General interest was manifested throughout the court room when Mr. Hanna began his inquiries about the battle of July 3. He asked: "Were you on deck when the fleet came out of Santiago harbor on July? When were they first sighted?"

The reply was in the negative. Captain Cook said he had at that time been in the cabin. The next question was:

"How did you first learn the fleet was coming out?"

The reply to this brought Captain Cook's story of that engagement as follows:

"I heard the executive officer call out 'Clear ship for action,' and as I had given directions to have the ship ready for inspection I knew at once something was happening. I went on deck immediately."

"When you came on deck where were the Spanish vessels? What were they doing?"

"When I first arrived on the forecastle there were two in sight. The third one was just outside the entrance and the fourth appeared immediately afterward."

"What did they do when they came out, which way did they head?"

"We were to the westward. The entrance to us was about northeast by north. The fleet came out south and turned as they left the entrance to four points southwest, so that they turned in our direction. When I first got on deck the helm had been starboarded, heading a little to the northward. When I saw the fleet they were heading southwest, and seemed to be coming straight for the interval between the Texas and the Brooklyn. I went in the conning tower and directed the helmsman. I told him what I wanted to do was to keep straight for the fleet. They wavered a little. Sometimes they turned one way and then another. We shifted helm once or twice but very little, indeed, and finally when we were getting up fairly close, say between 1,500 and 2,000 yards, it seemed to me clear that they wanted to pass between the Texas and the Brooklyn. The Texas was well on our starboard and she was headed to the northward and westward. All ships were carrying out the instructions of the commander-in-chief, and that was to head for the entrance. We were well to the westward and headed to the northeast. When I saw that, I ported the helm perhaps half way over. She was swinging starboard very rapidly. The Spanish fleet was coming straight for this interval. I stepped out of the tower on the port side to get a good look at the fleet, to see just what they were going to do as to our relative positions, and I saw they evidently put helms hard aport and were turning to the westward. We were then turning very rapidly to starboard with port helm and we had turned I think almost to the east. The Texas was well on our starboard side. I then gave the order 'Hard aport' to the helmsman, ran through the opening between the shield and the conning tower to the other side on purpose to see our own fleet and our relative positions. Quicker than I could tell it the commodore called out to me 'Cook, hard aport' or 'Is your helm aport?' I answered, 'The helm is hard aport turning as rapidly as possible.' As I watched the Texas the bow of the Brooklyn seemed first to point to her port bow. I never saw the starboard bow of the Texas, and changing her bearing very rapidly the bow of the Brooklyn passed along the port side of the Texas until there was a clear opening between us and the stern of the Texas. We made a complete turn, a very quick turn, with helm hard a part, until we came around and paralleled the fleet on the other side. As we paralleled the Spanish fleet the Vizcaya——"

Admiral Dewey: "May I interrupt? How near did you pass to the Texas?"

"I never thought of a collision. It never entered my head. I never for a moment had one idea or vicissitude in that respect. We passed, I judge, about 400 yards. I had handled the ship under all circumstances and got so I could judge pretty correctly and my impression was that we were about the distance we sailed in squadron. But a collision I never thought of. She turned perfectly clear of the Texas, came around and then we had the Vizcaya on our starboard bow and about abeam was the Cristobal and then the Colon. At the time, I thought it was the Teresa, but I soon discovered this vessel dropping out and heading for the beach. That was about the hottest time of the action. It was a critical time. There was not any time for indecision and I do not think there was any. I have always felt in my mind, in studying the positions, that the chances would have been for disaster had we shifted helm at such a time. However, we got around and we had those three vessels, I looked and could see nothing but smoke astern and vessels seemed enveloped in this smoke. I could not understand exactly how we got there. They were all three firing on the Brooklyn, when almost immediately, faster than I could tell it, I saw a large white bore in the water, and through this smoke I saw the bow of a vessel. I exclaimed at the time, 'What was that?' The navigator, who was near me, said it was the Massachusetts or something to that effect. I said she was away and he then said: 'That is the Oregon.' I felt perfectly assured from that moment."

Washington, Oct. 15.—The presentation of the Schley side of the case was

Continued on Seventh Page.

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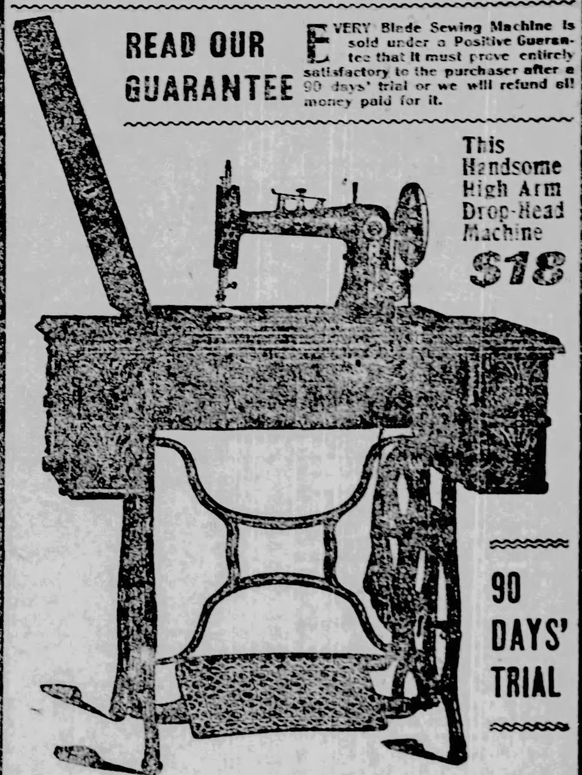

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The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNG FOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

OCTOBER.

October is the heartiest, happiest maid
That e'er danced lightly through a happy land,
With ruddy leaves and golden rod arrayed.

She sings through field and forest undismayed;
The vine yields all his clusters to her hand
October is the heartiest, happiest maid.

Her hair is caught in many a nut-brown braid;
Strong limbed is she, with sun-kissed cheeks and tanned,
With ruddy leaves and golden rod arrayed.

I would that I might meet her in some glade
Where timid Dryads wait on her command—
October is the heartiest, happiest maid.

Or see her by the wild waves, unafraid,
Sport with some naiad on the foam-flecked sand,
With ruddy leaves and golden rod arrayed.

Would I might follow where her course is laid!
O sweet brunette, what frost could bid me stand?
With ruddy leaves and golden rod arrayed
October is the heartiest, happiest maid.
—Theodosia Pickering Garrison.

EDUCATION VS. REFORM. UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

EMILY. S. BOUTON.

Many wrongs need righting!

What men name evils often seem to gain the mastery!

We talk about reform, and great energy, enthusiasm and labor, even to the sacrifice of life, are expended in the effort to turn people from the error of their ways, seemingly to little purpose. The same wrongs continue to be perpetuated. The same evils are still flourishing.

Where is the remedy?

It is true that all this work, this effort, is not lost out of the world of causes. Just as much force as is put into the good thought, the good deed, has a legitimate outcome of the same kind, but it is not always what is expected. In fact to the outward eye, it sometimes seems as if the last condition is worse than the first.

We are coming to recognize this truth—the world does not need "reforming" half as much as it needs "education." If everybody realized the consequence in its entirety of sin, sin would not be committed. If we could see with the eye of the spirit the effect upon our character of undue yielding to the passions of our human nature, self-control would be the object of daily energetic effort. For this reason right education is more important than reform, for it will bring the right thought and that is the "matrix that shapes the issues of life."

Every force, every energy, then, which is directed to increasing the mental and moral equipment of an individual or a community is by that much giving inspiration to a higher, freer, better life. The enlarging of the intellectual outlook increases the moral and spiritual possibilities, for it permits a clearer understanding of the relation of human action to human life. And it is this understanding which gives the mind power "to create standards that rise above all experiences and surroundings; to carry everywhere with itself, whether it will or not, a blazing, scorching censorship of the facts that offend it."

That the uplifting of the individual, the community, the nation, depends more upon education than reform is becoming a deepening conviction of those who are thinking most and working most for humanity. There are proofs of this in the educational movements which are growing stronger and stronger with these opening years of the new century, and one of these is that named University Extension. From a small and doubtful beginning—doubtful because, while interesting many, there were so many more who could see no sure way to success—it has now passed beyond the experimental stage, and become a permanent factor in our educational progress. Ten years ago it was in that condition when Mark Twain's humorous words might have been applied to it.

"Theories don't prove nothing; they only give you a place to rest on a spell, when you are tuckered out butting around and around, trying to find out something there ain't no way to find out."

It is no longer a theory but an accepted fact. It is the extension of a knowledge once only obtainable within university walls to the people who desire a broader outlook than otherwise lies within their reach. It brings results of long years of study and experiment in different fields by trained scholars, to those who, however great their longing, have neither time, nor strength, nor means, to find them for themselves.

In an article concerning what has been accomplished in ten years, Mr. Lyman P. Powell writes in The Atlantic in this wise:

"This new movement to democratize all learning and all culture, has touched every class. It has stimulated much of the new interest everywhere apparent in every sort of education. * * * A new link has been forged in the chain a-making, and some time to bind together all our higher and our lower agencies for education. Cultured people in small communities, cut off—to use an electric term—from the reinforcement of intellectual centers, have been directed, encouraged, inspired. * * * Literary clubs are multiplying on all hands. World gossip is taking the place of village gossip."

That all this is true is not to be doubted. That these wonderful courses of lectures—wonderful because of what they give to the cultured and the unlearned alike—are opening the doors into a new world, where a life hitherto unobtainable by the many, is now beyond question. And they are coming to mean more and more to the people at large, as the good accomplished becomes manifest.

Closely connected with University Extension, and in a measure growing out of it, are the Traveling Libraries, collections of well-selected books, carried from town to town shut off from the great centers of population where are the permanent libraries. These afford the means for study, a taste for which has been aroused, perhaps by the lectures, and partly by the clubs, where the friction of diverse thought has stimulated the intellectual faculties. Many a life that has threatened to stagnate through the monotony of long shut-in months of winter, has been changed by the entrance of new thought into one of keen enjoyment, wherein the most commonplace work and duties have taken on a new and brighter aspect.

Even a passing glimpse of these new, but most potent educational movements, ought to inspire with courage all who believe that the hope of the future lies, not so much in urging those to reform who have gone wrong, or prohibiting an evil now existing, as in changing ignorance to knowledge, wrong thoughts to right ones. And so to-day we have to carry out this purpose in addition to the old educational means, the Kindergartens, in which the little ones are trained to observe, and how to think; the University Extension, that brings within easy reach the latest and best thought of trained investigators; and the well chosen libraries in the cities, with the traveling libraries in the country through which the new ideas may be rendered more valuable.

Truly, there is no need for discouragement, for, as Myron Reed used to quaintly observe—"we are not right yet, but we wobble right."

GATHERED TOGETHER.

The Squirrel and the Blue Jay.

Shut up in my room, an invalid, unable to see my friends, I one day amused myself watching the squirrels and birds in the trees near my window. These little creatures have become very tame in our village, for we never allow them to be disturbed.

Remembering that last fall I gathered a good supply of hickory nuts, I asked my nurse to go to the attic and bring some down for a little gray squirrel.

She placed two or three on the ground, under a big tree, where Mr. Squirrel soon discovered them, and seemed to enjoy the feast very much, regardless of spectators.

On a branch, right over his head, a blue jay sat watching the proceedings with envious eyes.

The next day more nuts were put in the same place, at the same hour, and to my great surprise, Madam Bluejay flew down and took possession of them. She held one in her claw, against the trunk of the tree, while she picked a hole in it with her sharp bill, and ate the meat. When Mr. Squirrel arrived, a few moments later, he was greatly disappointed, but secured the nuts that Madam Bluejay had left and buried them, as he could not eat them fast enough.

Madam Bluejay flew down, as soon as he had gone, dug up the nuts, and took all she wanted. I do not know where she put them, but I may find out, as I am watching to see what Mr. Squirrel will do when he finds his "cupboard bare."

Speak Evil of No One.

A Kings' Daughters' circle of ten girls chose for its motto these three words, "Guard the Tongue." Their special promise to each other was to speak no evil, and to listen to no evil reports or remarks about any one, and to discourage all gossip, scandal and adverse criticism. They were all very nice girls; no one would have suspected them of the vulgar habit of gossiping or of saying unkind things of their companions or neighbors. Yet, after one month of the new rule restraining the tongue, these girls, every one of them, confessed that they had been compelled to exercise great self-denial in order to carry out their promises.—Woman's Home Companion.

Women at the Exposition.

Nearly twenty-five hundred women find daily employment at the Pan-American Exposition in all capacities, from weeding gardens and tending flowers and washing dishes up to managing exhibits, says the New York Sun. They earn wages that run from $2 or $2.50 a week up to $60, with an average that is probably considerably below $10. More are employed in the Midway than in any other one section of the exposition. There they are ticket sellers, ticket takers, cashiers, waitresses, ballyhoos performers and managers. Nearly 500 of them are doing work of one sort or another in the Midway.

In the main show, outside of the Midway, they are employed in greatest numbers as waitresses in the restaurants scattered about the grounds. These are nearly all in the low grade as far as salary is concerned. In the great manufacturers' and machinery buildings they find work to do that is much better paid. Some of the exhibits are in the sole charge of women—exhibits that depend very largely on the skill and cleverness of the attendants for their success and popularity. This is especially true of all food exhibits. One big flour concern has fitted up a model of an old Dutch kitchen, with wide fireplace and swinging crane, and in the corner an old-fashioned brick oven. There two young women hold forth as model cooks and bakers. They will make you anything you like out of flour, from bread to imitation flowers, and entertain you very deftly by their talk while you wait to see the work finished.

Nearly all the smaller booths in the liberal arts building are in charge of women, or employ girls as assistants. The biggest salary earned by a woman on the grounds is paid to the secretary of one of the directors. She has to deal with the concessionaires, and there isn't a quirk or quip of the business that has any surprises for her.—Woman's Journal.

A Means of Livelihood.

There is a great deal to be said for poultry raising, both as a means of livelihood and as a pleasurable occupation, especially for a woman who lives out of but adjacent to the city. If she be not of very robust health this occupation may be the means of making her well and strong, for it means an open-air existence to her.

As a business investment, very little capital will bring excellent returns. A woman is more fitted for this variety of work than a man, for, though she may lack physical strength, there are the many little essentials—carefulness, tender treatment, thrift and attention—which are the backbone of success in poultry raising, which she alone is capable of handling.

As an investment, besides the raising of poultry for the market, the eggs are to be considered. It is better for the beginner to attend to but one branch of this work, and which branch will prove the more remunerative, depends upon one's market. To raise poultry one must be in close proximity to a city, but that is not so absolutely necessary if eggs alone figure in one's investment, for these may be shipped.

As to the fowls themselves, pure-bred or first-cross fowls are better layers than the average barn-yard birds, and very little more expense is entailed in stocking a place with such. Of the non-setters, leghorns are the best layers. Wyandottes are also good layers and moderately good setters, and both the plymouth and rocks are excellent birds. Cochins and brahmas are very disappointing. It is not necessary for the amateur poultry farmer to lay in a large number of birds. A few birds of good laying strain, and with eggs from these hatched for the following season, will be all that is necessary. Give the birds plenty of room and liberty and keep their nest runs clean and they will thrive.

A HISTORY.

My Mamma took a piece of cloth—
A lot of yards, I guess—
She cut it and she sewed it
And she made herself a dress.

She wore that dress a year or two,
Perhaps she wore it three,
Then turned it on the other side
And made it up for me.

A long, long time it served for me,
Till it got old and raggy;
Then Mamma washed it clean and made

A coat for Baby Maggie.

And, when the baby'd grown too big
To wear that any more
We cut it into carpet rags
And wove it for the floor.

So, in our new rag carpet, here,
That purple stripe you see
Is made out of the Sunday clothes
Of Mamma, Mag and me.
—Harriet Brewer Sterling, in Good Housekeeping.

One of The Poodle's Adventures.

Maybe you think that Poodle is a dog, but she isn't at all. She is a funny little girl with big blue eyes and fluffy yellow curls all over her head. When Poodle is dressed for Sunday school the curls are carefully tied back with a blue ribbon; but, somehow, when she is playing, the ribbons get lost; and then the curls are very troublesome and fall over her eyes. That is the reason grandfather called her "Poodle." Don't you think it a good name? Grandfather does—much better than the very long name that was given to her when she was a tiny little baby and couldn't object. Poodle has an older brother, who goes by the name of "Blinky"—and that isn't his real name either. Blinky is the cause of most of Poodle's adventures; for she is a very daring little girl, and does everything that Blinky tells her she is afraid to do; because she hates to hear him say: "Girls ain't as brave as boys!"

One day Blinky told her she was afraid to jump off grandfather's barn. I think Poodle was afraid, too, but she just said:

"Pooh! you're afraid yourself!"

And then she began to climb up to the roof of the big barn. That wasn't very hard to do; for the chicken-house came first and it wasn't high. It was built, too, of boards that were far enough apart for Poodle to use them as a ladder. It was only a little step from the chicken-house to the roof of the carriage shed, and that sloped right up to the edge of the barn roof. By the time she got that far Poodle heart's was beating pretty fast; but she saw Blinky sprawling on the grass under the old apple tree and heard his sing-songy voice:

"Fraidy-cat! fraidy-cat!
Don't know where you're at!"

So she closed her little mouth very tight, and winking hard to keep the tears back, she began to crawl on her hands and up the steep barn roof to the very top.

Now Blinky really loved his little sister very much, and din't want her to be hurt. Besides, he knew he would be blamed if anything happened, so he called out:

"Say, Sis, I didn't mean it. Don't jump."

"Are girls as brave as boys?" Poodle stopped to ask.

That was more than any boy could grant. "Of course they ain't! But then," he added consolingly, "they don't have to be; 'cause they never have to go to war or anything."

"But they are as brave as boys," insisted Poodle, "and I mean to go to war if I want to."

At this Blinky laughed—a horrid laugh that he had learned of the other boys, and that made Poodle so mad that she didn't want to cry any more. And then Blinky rolled over and looked at her with one eye shut, and stuck his tongue into his cheek. That settled it. She would jump off the barn if it killed her.

She wondered if it would kill her. Well, if it did, Blinky would be sorry enough he said what he did. It was very comforting to think how Blinky would cry. He always sniffled so when he cried. She could fairly hear him. And grandmother and mother would cry, too, and wish they had never scolded when she didn't want her hair curled; and then grandfather would say: "Poor little Poodle! she was always so brave." There would be a great many flowers, and it would all be very pretty and sad. Poodle was quite touched and the tears began to run down her plump cheeks.

But she had reached the top of the barn now, and as she looked down it didn't seem quite so nice to die and make Blinky cry. But she wouldn't back out.

"Fraidy-cat! fraidy-cat!
Don't know where you're at!"

She was glad there was a big pile of hay on the ground. Maybe it wouldn't kill her after all. And how she could crow over the boys! So Poodle stood up very straight and sang out, as she swung her arms vigorously:

"One for the money!"

By this time Blinky was really scared and shouted:

"Oh, don't Poodle. I don't mean it. Dead and double, I didn't!"

"Two for the show!" sang on Poodle. Blinky came running.

"Don't, don't, sister! Please, please don't!"

Now it was seldom that he ever said "please," and it impressed Poodle. But she wouldn't give up too easily. So she began over; this time very slowly:

"One for the money!"

Blinky was getting desperate.

"Poodle, I'll give you my rabbit if you won't jump."

Poodle's heart gave a great bound. She had longed for that rabbit. She was growing more and more reluctant to jump; but she went on:

"Two for the show!"

"And say, sister," wheedlingly, "I'll let you use my niggertipper a whole week."

That was pretty hard to resist, but she wouldn't give up yet.

"Three to make ready!"

"Sister, if you don't jump we'll 'nitiate you into the B. B. M. M's."

That settled it, for it was the height of Poodle's ambition to become a member of Blinky's club. But first, before giving up, she sat down calmly on the highest and most dangerous peak of the roof, and demanded:

"Will you say girls are as brave as boys?" It was pretty hard on Blinky, but he replied manfully.

"Yes, they are lots braver. Come on down."

"Cross your heart?"

"Yes—suiting the action to the word "cross, crown, double cross."

And so it happened that Poodle came down, and never jumped off the barn at all.—E. F. D. in The Home Magazine.

THE COZY CORNER.

Written for The Blade.

AUTUMN NIGHT.

The stars seem full-flared flowers upon
Long stems and undulant
Against the field of blue.
The moon, a bubble cast in space,
Soars softly from her moaning place
And sends her glory on
To thrill and thread her way
With cool, diffused light.
The leaves that, loosened, curl and cling
Unto their frail stems, fastening,
With weird, wan whispering voices sing
Of summer days and blossoming,
When leaf and bud were at their prime.
The birds have swiftly southward flown
And left their nests deserted, blown
By froward winds that downward cast
Them, homes of love too frail to last.
The earth is as a woman old,
Whose days of love and joy are told,
Who yet by goodness, growth and grace,
Holds forth in tender touch and trace
On falling form and fading face.
Her heart is home for memories
That know no thrall of place or time.
Oh! Autumn-night, so sweet, so sad,
With all thy dear remembering
Of summer's golden days and glad;
Thou art but as the tender tomb
Of earth that hides in growth and gloom
That which shall, quickened, bud and bloom
As linked seasons lead to spring.
—Julia Neely Finch, Birmingham, Ala.

What Will She Need?

"A Bride" writes for information. She says:

"We have very little money and we have promised each other faithfully that we will not go in debt for anything. Our home will contain, for the present, but four furnished rooms—a sitting room, dining room, one bed room and a kitchen. I have plenty of time to do my sewing and prefer to make my bed supplies rather than to buy them ready-made. Will you kindly give me the lowest estimate you can, so that I will know what to purchase? We are quite a distance from any stores, so I cannot make inquiries here."

For one bed you will need four pairs of sheets and as many pairs of pillow cases. The sheets should be two-and-a-half yards long when finished, and of ten quarters width. This cloth would cost you eighteen cents a yard. The same could be used for cases of an ordinary sized pillow. A pair of good wool blankets can be had for four dollars, those containing part cotton for less.

Two white counterpanes at one dollar and a quarter each will be better for every day use than heavier ones, and one better one for three-fifty or four dollars will do for an extra.

One or more comfortables of cheese cloth or silkolene, if made at home, will cost for the material, from one-and-a-quarter to two dollars each.

A pair of pillow shams will serve to keep your bed looking nice and save much laundering; this is the only thing in which "shams" are allowable in connection with household furnishings.

In the above estimates, a good quality of material is allowed for and $25 will cover the expense, leaving a margin for difference in prices. The tray cloths and doilies, so necessary, have not been counted in this estimate, as they are generally gifts, or made from such small pieces of cloth that they are not of extra expense.

The table cloths for every day use, each two and-a-half yards long, and costing not more than 75 cents a yard, with one better one, will be enough to buy at first. A dozen good napkins will be sufficient to use with them. This quantity of table linen will be enough for your needs until you are settled, and know just what you want, and can be bought for less than seven dollars. It is best to have a little more than you absolutely need of these furnishings and to replenish the stock before the things are too badly worn. Save, if necessary, on other things, but do not scrimp on linen; it is poor economy.

Your decision to avoid debts of any kind is most praiseworthy and will do much to insure your future success and happiness, for both of which you have the best wishes of the editor.

Shall the Maid Wear a Cap?

"A Surprised Housekeeper" from Illinois, writes:

"We have just moved from New York to this place and have met with many new experiences. My latest is this: After unheard of trouble we succeeded in engaging a maid of all work, who demanded a great many priviliges in addition to her wages, all of which I granted, because I could not very well help myself. When I told her I should expect her to wear a cap and white apron when waiting on the table, or attending the door bell, she became very much excited and utterly refused, not only to wear the uniform, but to wait on either table, or door, and left me, in great indignation that I should have asked her to do these things.

"As I am, as I said, a stranger in this locality, I cannot go for information to any of the ladies here, so write to ask what was wrong in my request. It was no more than my maids have always done. Is it unusual in the West to ask such service, or was it just this one woman who was offended? I have noticed that the servants in the neighboring houses do not look remarkably neat, but supposed that it was the fault of the mistress that they did not. Can any one enlighten me?"

Answers to Questions.

"Mrs. G., Illinois."—An answer was given in The Blade to the inquiry to which you refer a week or two ago. Possibly you overlooked it. It is against the rules of this department to give addresses for personal correspondence.

"Kindergarten," Alabama:—In all cities where the kindergartens are taught in connection with the public schools there is no extra charge for such teaching. If you are a non-resident, you would have to pay tuition for your children to attend any of the schools; the amount differs in different cities. Write to the superintendent of the schools and ask him al about it. He could probably give you information also in regard to the price of board in the city.

God dwells alike in beggar and in prince,
In lowly roadside weed and stately palm;
His image in the earth and sky alike
Appeals to us to give due reverence
To His presence in the lowliest form.
—A. Sartoris.

COLD WEATHER RELISHES

With the coming of the cooler weather there is a renewal of the appetite for something savory for lunch, or for the late supper, when we return from an evening's entertainment. Nothing seems to be so altogether suitable on such occasions as oysters prepared in some manner.

Oysters and Macaroni.

Boil the macaroni in plenty of water for twenty minutes. Place in a colander and pour cold water over it, then cut in pieces and place a layer of these in a baking dish, then a layer of oysters; sprinkle with salt, pepper and bits of butter, then another layer of macaroni. Continue in this manner until the dish is filled, having the top layer of macaroni; over this sprinkle some grated cheese and bake for twenty minutes in a moderate oven. Serve in the dish in which it was baked.

Oyster Boxes.

Cut a long loaf of bread (at least two days old) into slices two inches thick; remove the crust and the crumb from the center, making a box of each piece. Brush each box with melted butter and set in a hot oven to brown. Fill with creamed oysters and serve hot.

Creamed chicken, or a rich stew of meat of any kind, may be substituted for the oysters, and will make a very appetizing lunch on a cold day.

Panned Oysters.

Put the oysters in a colander and wash them by pouring cold water over them; allow them to drain for ten or fifteen minutes; do not use either the water or the oyster liquor.

Put an iron frying pan over a quick fire, and when it is sissing hot, put in the oysters and shake them until they boil; add salt and pepper and a small piece of butter, and serve immediately. Cooked in this way, the oysters retain their natural flavor better than in any other.

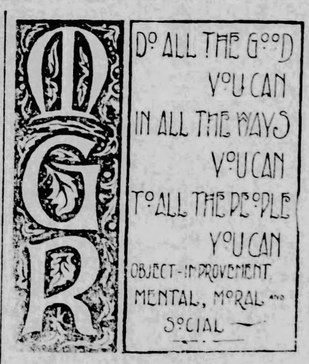
This recipe can be used with a chafing dish.

ONCE IN A WHILE.

Once in a while the sun shines out,
And the arching skies are a perfect blue;
Once in a while mid clouds of doubt
Hope's brightest stars come peeping through.
Our paths lead down by the meadows fair,
Where the sweetest blossoms nod and smile,
And we lay aside our cross of care
Once in a while.

Once in a while within our own
We clasp the hand of a steadfast friend;
Once in a while we hear a tone
Of love with the heart's own voice to blend;
And the dearest of all our dreams come true,
And on life's way is a golden mile;
Each thirsting flower is kissed with dew
Once in a while.

Once in a while in the desert sand
We find a spot of the fairest green;
Once in a while from where we stand
The hills of Paradise are seen;
And a perfect joy in our hearts we hold,
A joy that the world cannot defile;
We trade earth's dross for the purest gold
Once in a while.
—Nixon Waterman in Boston Transcript.



After a long absence, "Fannie," Oregon, is with us.

Here I am again with a greeting for you all. Can you not detect that nice, cool, salty ocean breeze that clings to my garments, and which I have been enjoying all summer while you, who were across the Rocky Mountains, were sweltering with the heat?

I am sure I should have liked the picnics, if I had not been so comfortable at home, that the effort to go away was too great to think of. Had I visited you my contribution to the picnic dinners would have been in part—some clear, white honey as thick and rich as the fabled nectar of the gods, and which was made by our own bees; half a dozen salmon trout, fresh from the river near our house—great red-meated fellows, with shining sides, that would please the greatest epicure among our number. For those who are fond of cheese, I could have brought a rich yellow one, fresh from the factory only three miles from here, from which many tons of cheese are shipped each year.

I must tell you about a vessel that came ashore near Cape Kiawanda last winter, during a severe storm. She was a lumber schooner—the "Pioneer," of San Fransico, having on board five hundred thousand feet of lumber, and a crew of nine men. The rudder was washed away ninety miles out at sea and the ship drifted at the mercy of the waves for three days.

One evening, near dark my brother-in-law discovered the vessel and gathered a crew of men who built a fire and prepared a line to send out to the sailors when the boat struck, which she did that night. About 4 o'clock on that stormy December morning one of the relief crew succeeded, by wading far out in the boiling surf, in getting a line to the boat, and by it, the crew were all brought safely to the shore.

The next morning the vessel had washed up on the beach, and when the tide was out some one went on it and took off the captain's dog, a great curly fellow. When he was thrown overboard a big wave came and instead of trying to reach the shore the faithful creature swam back to his friends on the boat, and was drawn under by the current. We expected he would be drowned, but after an exciting time the men saved him and brought him ashore, where he was fastened to prevent him from again attempting to return to his ship.

The captain gave the ship's flag to the man who sent the line to the boat, and it will be a precious treasure to him and his family in the years to come.

The vessel was broken up, and a part of it used to build a small schooner, which was launched September 5th, of this year, and was named "Della," for my sister. It will run from Astoria to Woods. As she has quite a romantic history, we hope she will never share the fate of the "Pioneer." It is a very solemn sight to witness a shipwreck, and it makes man feel his littleness and helplessness when he is pitted against the great wide ocean.

Another against whose name "absent" has been written for many months, is "Mountain Boomer" of Tennessee:

With Miss Prudence's permission I will again visit the M. G. R. after a long absence, and, acting upon a suggestion made by "Forest Queen," will give a short sketch of my life.

I was born and raised among the mountains of middle Tennessee, where I had very meagre advantages for gaining an education, but thanks to my Christian mother, who was determined that all of her children should, at least, be able to read the Bible, and through her untiring efforts to help me and my own determination and perseverance, I have gained even a little more than that. Though it is little, I think I appreciate it more than many who are able to travel along a more "royal" road to learning than I have.

At present I am engaged in teaching, but am, at the same time, studying law.

"Sweet Belle Mahone" is entitled to the thanks of the M. G. R. for having roused "Pater's Housekeeper" to come again, even long enough to "protest."

I just stop a moment in the rush of work, to say my little say, and that is that I do not at all agree with "Sweet Belle Mahone." From my point of observation—it may be an incorrect one—it would seem that the majority of the M. G. R.'s are not of the "leisure" class. Therefore when they find a lull in their work-a-day world, they do not wish to be obliged to exercise the grey matter of their brains, but to just drift, for the short time.

In this brief drifting, they can more easily give us some incidents of their lives, which will be interesting because we are all in sympathy, than to cudgel their poor, tired heads in an intellectual effort. It seems to me that we are having a little too much of this so-called learning—that this headlong rush for knowledge will prove more detrimental than beneficial.

So let us just rest in the cheer from the good, old-fashioned, breezy letters that make us feel ever so much more like taking up our work again after reading them.

"Unicetti" is responsible for this from a new-comer, who signs himself "El Homo," Nebraska:

Dear Miss Prudence, with your kind indulgence, I send to the M. G. R. my best wishes and earnest devotion, trusting that our acquaintance may be of mutual benefit.

As the small boy covets the blushing peach or the bright red apple in the peddler's cart, so likewise I have sought with wistful eyes an entrance to the courts of the Merry-Go-Round, but fate has so far decreed that I must tarry without the gates, and there await the herald of peace and joy on her weekly mission to my humble home. Assurance, born of fond desire, bids me now seek the treasured goal, where I may while away many happy hours, perchance to lift some other soul to a higher plane, as is the wont of those who enter this charmed and charming circle.

To that friendly little letter from "Unicetti" the inspiration of my pen is due. Her kindly words, so fitly spoken, have proved a beacon on the shores of the storm-tossed sea of life, at least to one. With this thought I leave you for a while.

A flood of tears cannot alter yesterday, but smiles may joyously change the current of to-day.

Book Notes

Harper & Brothers have just published a volume of Indian tales, entitled The Punishment of the Stingy, and Other Indian Stories. This book is by Mr. George Bird Grinnell, who has had the unique experience of being dignified by the title of War Chief by his friends, the Pawnee Indians. It was during his association with them and other tribes of red men that he gathered material for these tales.

A London publisher is preparing for immediate publication a first edition of 120,000 copies of F. A. Mackenzie's The American Invaders. In this work, Mr. Mackenzie shows the industrial advance of the United States, and comments upon the competition of Americans with British commercial men. He mentions, for example, that American tools are being sold in Sheffield, and he believes that American coal will before long be imported to Newcastle.

The periodical formerly known as The Literay Era now makes its appearance as The Era, and its scope has been broadened to give a more general interest in the departments of pure fiction, poetry and other kindred topics. A strong serial novel is arranged for, beginning with the December number of this year, or the January number of 1902, and short stories by popular writers will constantly appear. The magazine will be more largely illustrated than ever.

Mme. Nordica, who has been spending some time in the Black Forest, has improved her leisure in writing a book of advice to singers, which is to be published in Paris, London and New York.

Gertrude Potter Daniels is working on a new book, which may prove quite as sensational as The Warners. It will be finished by the first of January, and is said to contain an attack upon the methods of the Standard Oil company.

Farewell! farewell! but this I tell
To thee, thou wedding guest!
He prayeth well, who loveth well
Both man and bird and beast.

He prayeth best, who loveth best
All things, both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all.
—Coleridge.

A New England Story Writer.

SARAH ORNE JEWETT.

Miss Sarah Orne Jewett is a writer who has obtained a place in the good will of lovers of good stories through her entertaining pictures of New England life. Her home is in South Berwick, Maine, in a roomy house, surrounded by large trees, and wearing an air of exceeding comfort. Here Miss Jewett does her work, and it is little wonder that there is usually a flavor of the fields and woods and skies in what she writes.

Of her novels perhaps Deephaven and The Country Doctor are the best known. Recently Houghton, Mifflin & Company, of Boston, have published the longest and, what some critics have called, the strongest piece of fiction she has yet written.

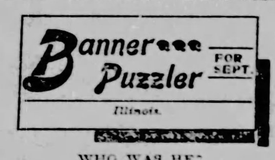
The Tory Lover is, as the name indicates, a story of Revolutionary times, in which Captain Paul Jones is one of the principal characters. The scenes are first confined to New England, Berwick and Portsmouth being the towns where most of the action takes place, and then they change to the other side of the great waters and are divided between France and England.

In the opening chapters Paul Jones is about to sail in his good ship Ranger on a mission to France from his government. The night before he fares forth, a dinner party is given by Colonel Jonathan Hamilton at which he is present, and where there is much talk regarding the war with England and its consequences. Ere the party breaks up he seeks a conversation with pretty Mary Hamilton, with whom he is in love. Earlier in the evening she has met young Roger Wallingford in the garden of her home and warns him that unless he declares his sympathy with his countrymen his mother's house will be destroyed by a mob who hate him for being what they call a Tory. He tells her that he has joined the army and received a commission to sail the following morning with Captain Jones. After a somewhat stormy scene and sad parting, she returns to the ball-room and meets Paul Jones to whom she commends her childhood's friend and playmate, who is to sail with him on the morrow. He declares with some bitterness that he will have no Tory with him, but moved by what she urges gives a reluctant assent.

The action of the story is thereafter concerned with the adventures of the two men who sail over the seas in the Ranger. History tells us something of what befel Captain Paul Jones, but not of Roger Wallingford, whose peril and escape are described in these pages.

The Tory Lover is a clean and straightforward recital of events without the blood-shedding which marks the most of the historical novels of the day. Yet it does not possess all of the good points that make the author's short stories so attractive. There seems to be a certain lack of spontaneity in some of the chapters, a lack of dramatic fire in situations where it is needed, and the herone, beautiful and good as she is, does not always "rise to the occasion." Yet it is an interesting story as those who have followed it through the pages of The Atlantic have found, and well worth a reading.

The Wonder Column.



WHO WAS HE?

He was an eminent American statesman, and orator, born in Virginia in 1773. He claimed to be a descendant of Pocahontas. He was a member of both houses of congress, and a minister to Russia. He died in 1852.

HAWKEYE.

2.—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X
X X X X
X X X X
X X X X

1.—A ridge of earth.
2.—So be it.
3.—A Roman emperor.
4.—A hard protuberance.

HAWKEYE

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Two bodies commence moving at the same time from the two points of intersection of the equatorial circumference and the first meridian circle. One moves at the rate of 100 miles an hour westward; the other moving north at the rate of 75 miles an hour. How long before they will occupy the same relative positions to each other again, allowing the earth to be a perfect sphere, and 25,000 miles in circumference?

MARLEY CRANFORD.

4.—PRINTER'S PI.

"Aroness nelow surpecal, lal het sofy fo cness.
He nl there dwors; tehhal, ecpac, dan potmcecccan."

HAWKEYE.

5.—QUERY.

What was "The Salary Grab?"

METTA.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"I think it must be somewhere written down that the virtues of the mothers, as well as the sins of the fathers are sometimes visited upon the children."

HAWKEYE

Hawkeye sent in a full list of puzzles, lacking only the Arithmetical and Query, which Marley Cranford and Metta took pleasure in supplying.

Answers to Puzzles of Oct. 3.

1.—Joseph Barney.

2.—Words forming diagonal: octopus, acreage, fitness, scholar, slumber, created, cessor, adagio, October.

3.—50, 25,253+, and 33,333⅓ rds. respectively.

4.—Cross-word enigma, Whittier.

5.—The name Mother Carey's Chickens is given familiarly by sailors to the Stormy Petrel, the last name being a diminutive for Peter, from their seeming to walk on the water, as the Apostle of that name is said to have done. They are usually seen in great flocks just before a storm, and are regarded unfavorably by sailors on this account. The birds especially known as Mother Carey's Chickens are smaller than a lark, of a sooty black color with a little white on the wings and near the tail. A peculiarity of the species is that they have a quantity of oil on their stomachs, which is expelled through the mouth or nostrils when wounded or seized. They breed in the crevices of the rocks of the Scilly Islands, St. Kilda, the Orkneys and Shetlands.

Wordsworth wrote:

"Say, what is honor? 'Tis the finest
Of justice which the human mind can frame,
Intent each lurking frailty to disclaim,
And guard the way of life from all offence
Suffered or done."

Chat.

C. M. B., "Quedar," Marley Cranford, Jill Nels, and W. A. Hoyt, were on hand for [illegible] this morning.

C. M. B. thanks the puzzler who complimented him by using his name in a puzzle a few weeks ago.

Jill Nels says if Kansas Boy makes such a rate of profit on his goods she would not care to be a customer of his.

Marley Cranford, thank you for the good solutions.

Quedar, you are "in it" already. Just send original work (with solutions), or answers to our puzzles. Each one counts 1 except queries and quotations which count 5 each, and Arithmetricals which count 2. This rounding is good for either original work used or solutions. Each month the record is made up, and the puzzler having the highest number of credits standing former puzzler for the next four weeks.

W. A. Hoyt disagrees with Marley Cranford in his problem of September 17, claiming there are 4 diagonals to be reckoned on, making the length of one 42.3 ft. Settle it to suit yourselves, boys.

SCHLEY INQUIRY.

Concluded From Fifth Page.

continued in the Schley court of inquiry to-day. The list for the day included Lieutenant Commander N. E. Mason, executive officer of the Brooklyn; Lieutenant Commander T. D. Griffin, who had charge of the powder division of Admiral Schley's flagship, and Lieutenants Edward Simpson, who was in charge of 8-inch turret of the Brooklyn and opened fire on the Spaniards when they came out of the harbor at Santiago; Charles Webster and Edward McCauley, the former being watch officer and the latter signal officer on the Brooklyn.

Admiral Schley thinks it quite probable that the presentation of his testimony will be the last of the witnesses to be heard and when he goes on will make a review of the entire campaign covering the points in controversy.

Lieutenant Commander James H. Sears followed Nunez. Mr. Rayner questioned him, saying at the beginning of the examination that he would ask him concerning the points of the precept, and requesting that replies should be as concise as possible. Mr. Sears said that when the flying squadron arrived off Cienfuegos he knew nothing of a code of signals for communicating with the Cuban insurgents. Questioned concerning the McCalla memoranda he said that it had been brought to Commodore Schley by the Hawk and by no other vessel to his knowledge.

Commander Sears gave a detailed account of the encounter with the British steamer Adula, the examination on this point being as follows:

"Now, coming to Cienfuegos, give us the principal incidents that took place while the fleet lay off Cienfuegos, and especially an incident with which you are familiar, the coming in of the Adula."

"The Adula arrived off the port there, and was boarded at first, under orders from Commodore Schley, by the Castine, and, after Capt. Berry, of the Castine, had made his report to the commodore, the commodore sent one of the officers of the Brooklyn aboard her. After he had returned and made a report, the commodore directed me to go aboard the Adula and see if I could contrive some manner of inducing the captain of the Adula, an Englishman, to put himself out a little to tell us about what was going on inside of Cienfuegos. The captain said, of course, he would be very glad to do it, as he was coming under some authority from our fleet in Jamaica. He suggested that when he came out on the next day, we should bring him to with a shot, so that anybody observing it from shore would see that he was acting under force, and that anybody who could speak Spanish could find out all they pleased from the refugees she had on board."

"With what understanding did they go into the port? Was there any understanding with you?"

"That he was to come out the next day, and it would be possible for us to get that information; in fact, that it would be very easy to do so."

"Did he come out the next day?"

"He did not."

The witness also stated that Commodore Schley had told him that Capt. McCalla had brought a code of signals for communication with the insurgents on shore near Cienfuegos.

Describing the blockade of Cienfuegos, Commander Sears said that it had been maintained from one to four miles out, and that the object was, on the one hand, side, with instructions to keep close into the mouth of the harbor and maintain a careful watch, reporting any suspicious incidents.

With reference to the blockade at Santiago, the witness said that it had been maintained at varying distances of from three to six miles, to suit the commander-in-chief. In thick weather and at night the distance was less than in fair weather and in the daytime.

The witness described the engagement of July 3. After stating the preliminary

Its True Character

Catarrh Is Not a Local Disease.

Although physicians have known for years that catarrh was not a local disease, but a constitutional or blood disorder, yet the mass of the people still continue to believe it is simply a local trouble and try to cure it with purely local remedies, like powders, snuffs, ointments and inhalers.

These local remedies, if they accomplish anything at all, simply give a very temporary relief, and it is doubtful if a permanent cure of catarrh has ever been accomplished by local sprays, washes and inhalers. They may clear the mucous membrane from the excessive secretion, but it returns in a few hours as bad as ever, and the result can hardly be otherwise, because the blood is loaded with catarrhal poison and it requires no argument to convince anyone that local washes and sprays have absolutely no effect on the blood.

Dr. Ainsworth says: "I have long since discontinued the use of sprays and washes for catarrh of head and throat, because they simply relieve and do not cure.

"For some time past I have used only one treatment for all forms of catarrh, and the results have been uniformly good. The remedy I use and recommend is Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a pleasant and harmless preparation sold by druggists at 50c, but my experience has proven one package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets to be worth a dozen local treatments.

"The tablets are composed of Hydrastin, Sanguinaria, Red Gum, Oxalacol and other safe antiseptics, and any catarrh sufferer can use them with full assurance that they contain no poisonous opiates and that they are the most reasonable and successful permanent cure for catarrh at present known to the profession."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are large, pleasant tasting 20 grain lozenges, to be dissolved in the mouth and reach the delicate membranes of throat and trachea, and immediately relieve any irritation, while their final action on the blood removes the catarrhal poison from the whole system. All druggists sell them at 50c for complete treatment.

incidents, he said:

"I was in my room when I heard the cry of the executive officer: 'Clear ship for action.' I knew what that meant, and ran to the quarterdeck. I looked aloft and see if the prescribed signal, 'Enemy is escaping,' was up, and saw that it was. I met the commodore on the quarterdeck. He directed the signal, 'Clear ship for action,' followed by the signal to close in, all of which were made. From my position, I had a good view of the entrance. Our ship was heading at the time, I should say, to the westward of north, not on her regular heading, which was about northeast by north. The engines had been started by the time I got on deck, and she was gaining way and swinging toward the enemy. The first vessel, which proved to be the flagship Maria Teresa, came out. She was directly on our bearing from the entrance to the port.

"As the ships swung toward the Teresa, she swung slowly around. To me, the Teresa appeared to not hold an exactly steady course, and the helm of our ship was eased one way or the other, to keep our ram pointing toward the Teresa. The Teresa shortly turned squarely toward the westward, and as she did so I got a view of the next ship following in her wake. It was my observation that the Brooklyn was then held up to meet the second ship approaching. Of course, we ported helm.

"The second ship passed in the wake of the first one, and I said to the commodore that it looked as if the second one was going to try and ram us. He, I think, assented. At any rate the Brooklyn was held toward her and she appeared to me to be uncertain in her course. The Brooklyn was handled by the captain and quartermaster. She turned after she had passed to the southward of the Teresa's wake and followed her, and then it was generally remarked on the tower bridge they were all going to try and escape to the westward.

"Just about the time the Viscaya turned, Yeoman Ellis, who was a trained observer with the stadimeter, came to me on the platform and said that his stadimeter showed 900 yards to the Viscaya. I immediately took an especial look at the Viscaya with that in mind, and my judgment confirmed the stadimeter. I said to the commodore: 'I think we are about our tactical diameter from that ship now,' and he said: 'I think so too,' or 'we are.' Then the order was 'Hard aport.' I am not positive who gave that order. I think the commodore said: 'Hard aport,' and Captain Cook said: 'It is hard aport.' The helm was kept hard aport and the ship swung rapidly in her turning circle. When the order was given 'Hard aport' I looked at the next vessel in our fleet—the Texas—and in my judgment we were completely clear of her, and as we turned we passed well clear of her.

After the turn was completed we found ourselves abreast or perhaps a little abaft the beam of the leading Spanish ship with a slowly converging course toward the leading ship. The smoke at this time was very dense. I saw the Oregon coming toward us and also got a momentary glimpse of the remainder of our fleet and the whole of the Spanish fleet. I saw the torpedo boats and I sent one of the commodore's orderlies to the after guns to notify them that they might look out. At that time I saw the Vixen on our port side which gave me a feeling of satisfaction that she would also protect us from torpedo attacks. The course of the battle was continued on these lines with varying distances. It is my impression we held a very straight course. The navigator was trying to maintain this course to keep our guns to bear to the best range. After about 10 to 20 minutes, we were very hotly engaged with those three vessels. The Oregon was astern of us and the Texas astern of her. The Viscaya began to blaze up, flames would rise and subside, and she turned in toward shore. Shortly previous to this she had made what appeared to us a change in her helm so as to bring her out toward the Brooklyn. It was taken by us to be an attempt to ram us. The Brooklyn's helm was handled to give the ship a sheer toward her. This she did I think twice. The Viscaya then resumed her course and we did also.

"The commodore spoke of the advisability of signaling through the Oregon to the Texas to stay by the Viscaya when she turned in and insure her surrender, but after a moment's thought he said: 'Philip will know enough to look out for that,' and then we proceeded. While we were engaged on the beam of the Viscaya the Colon had passed inside of the Viscaya, firing but gradually drawing away. We were increasing our speed as rapidly as the fires could be forced, and, after the Viscaya had gone in, we continued the chase after the Colon. The forcing of the fires told presently, and we began to overhaul her or else she began to slacken her speed. We estimated the distance to the Colon to be fully 12,000 yards. It was beyond the extreme range of the stadimeter.

"After we began to gain upon the Colon the commodore directed the Oregon to try her guns at her. Then the Oregon and the Brooklyn fired deliberately at the Colon. After our fire she began to waver in toward the shore. Her course was unsettled, and the commodore said he thought she had enough of it and was looking for a soft spot to lie upon, which proved to be the case. She fired occasionally at us, rather rapidly at first, and then it became weaker. She was close in to shore at that time and at 10:15 hauled down her flag. Captain Cook and Lieutenant Wells were sent on board the Colon to receive the surrender."

Franklin's Granddaughter.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14.—Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, a great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin, and one of the city's most prominent women, died at her home here yesterday, aged 80 years.

PROF. TOTTEN

Has Discovered the Universal Cycle for All the Planets.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 14.—A discovery in astronomy by Professor Totten bids fair to excite considerable interest in astronomical and scientific circles. It is a practical solution of a great problem, and its verification is not at all difficult, for any one can now prove or disprove it with a lead pencil and a pad. Nevertheless, to get at the cycle which he has at last discovered, astronomers and all sorts of quasi-dabblers into astrological lore have expended centuries of useless work and untold funds.

In brief, his announcement is that in 1,444 years all the elements of the solar system, the sun, earth, moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, the intermediate asteroids, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune recover their approximate positions and begin to repeat their several eras.

For instance, it follows that 1,444 years, or 527,410 days, give a period in which all the planets return to their places and begin anew.

In honor of Yale's bi-centennial, the professor has called this cycle the Yaleon, or Yalesian era, or, rather, has taken the vast multiple of 2,992 times 1,444 years, equal to 4,320,448 years, as the Yaleon, and conferred the title upon Yale as a fit compliment—if astronomers shall find that it is fit. The remarkable part of the matter is that Professor Totten found it in the Bible.

The claim is founded upon the professor's discovered that in this multiple of time (1,444 years) Mercury makes exactly 6,000 revolutions about the sun; Venus, 2,347; the earth, 1,444; Mars, 768; the asteroids, 361; Jupiter, 122; Saturn, 49; Uranus, 17.18, and Neptune, 8.71. If this is so, the periods of these bodies, in their order as above enumerated, are (the earth's time being taken as (1) unity: Mercury, .240; Venus, .615; earth, 1.0; Mars, 1.88; planetoids, 4.00; Jupiter, 11.83; Saturn, 29.46; Uranus, 84.01; Neptune, 164.62. Now these are the very astronomical values given in the authorities, and in each case they do fit the cycle. Thus, 1,444 years divided by 6,000 gives .2400 2-3, which is Mercury's era and the professor's verification.

THE PHILIPPINES.

LIST OF KILLED.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The list of casualties sustained by the ill-fated Co. C. Ninth infantry, in the massacre of the Philippine Island of Samar, is given in the following cablegram received at the war department late yesterday afternoon:

"Manila, Oct. 8.—Adjutant-General, Washington:—Casualties of the engagement at Balangiga, Samar, September 28. Wounded will be reported as soon as received: Co. C. Ninth United States infantry:

Killed—Sergeant John F. Martin, Sergeant James N. Randies, Corporal Henry J. Scharer, Privates Joseph I. Codon, James Martin, John W. Avoelotte, Byron Dent, Eli Fitzgerald, Charles B. Sterling, Robert Sprouil, John H. Miller, Richard Young, Joseph Turner, Gustave F. Schultzler, Corporal Frank McCormack, Private Proal Peters, Private Leonard P. Schley, Artificer Joseph R. Marr, Privates James F. McDermott, Charles E. Davis, Samuel M. Wood, John Wannebo, Joseph I. Schneitzler, Joseph O. Kleinhampf, Robert L. Booth, Guy C. Dennis, John D. Armani, Little Armani, George Bony, John D. Buhrer, James L. Cain, Frank Vobayda, Charles Powers.

Died from Wounds Received in Action—Corporal Thomas E. Baird, Private Chris F. Reicard, Private Floyd J. Shoemaker.

Missing Bodies, Probably Buried When Insurgents Deserted Town—Musician John L. Covington, Privates Patrick J. Dobbins, Jerry J. Driscoll, Evans South, August F. Porczeng, Christian S. Williams, Claude C. Wingo, also Harry Wright, Hospital Corps.

Killed, Sept. 1, Basay, Samar, Company G, 9th Infantry—Corporal John L. Weiss, Private Charles C. McManus.

(Signed) CHAFFEE.

At the war department it is said that the names of Joseph L. Godon, Gustave F. Schultzler and John Wannebo are subject to correction later.

MALVAR IS FLIGHTY.

Manila, Oct. 14.—The military authorities have received word that General Miguel Malvar, the insurgent leader, is believed to have left the province of Batangas, Luzon, and to be planning an operation in the province of Bulacan, where insurgent conscription has been progressing recently. The country there is mountainous and well adapted to guerrilla warfare.

FIGHTING IN BATANGAS.

Manila, Oct. 10.—A detachment of the Twenty-first company of Macabebes today encountered a large force of insurgents near Lyna, province of Batangas. Lieut. Beau, of the Macabebes, was killed and one of the force was wounded. The enemy was strongly entrenched. After two hours' fighting, the Americans retreated to await reinforcements.

The insurgents numbered over 300, were armed with Remington and Mauser rifles, and apparently had plenty of ammunition.

Martin, a teacher at Mauban, was captured by insurgents while visiting a neighboring town under an escort of the native police. The next day, his captors relenting, tied him in hammock and carried him to a point within a mile of the town and released him, saying he was a non-combatant.

The police force of Catanang, province of Tayabas, numbering eleven, have been carried off by insurgents armed only with bolos. Presumably the police made no resistance, though they were well armed with carbines and revolvers.

PHILIPPINE CUSTOMS.

Washington, Oct. 14.—A comparative statement, issued to-day, by the division of customs and insular affairs of the war department, concerning the customs revenues of the Philippines, shows that the total revenue from this source for the first half of 1901 was $4,231,014, an increase of 38 per cent over the amount for the same period of 1900, when the revenues totaled $3,108,466, and nearly double that from January to June of 1899, when the figures were $2,144,634.

POWERS' TRIAL.

Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 9.—The second trial of Caleb Power was resumed in the circuit court to-day. Among the witnesses for the commonwealth, who did not testify in the prisoner's first trial, are former Governor W. O. Bradley, former Congressman Henry Wilson, Dr. W. V. Reil, William Dillon, a Republican politician of East Kentucky, and William Parley, chairman of the Republican committee of Knox county. Powers' home.

The commonwealth has 30 new witnesses in all.

General Basil Duke, of Louisville, and Judge Clifford J. Pratt, former attorney-general, were among the new witnesses for the defense. Only ten of these are present.

Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 14.—The defense in the case offormer Secretary of State Powers, on second trial for alleged complicity in the Goebel murder, renewed their motion to-day to challenge the entire jury on the ground of political bias. The jury was completed before the noon recess, and the commonwealth asked for time to examine the affidavit on the motion of the defense. The affidavit charges that the jury was packed, and even the jury wheel arranged to convict the defendant. The commonwealth will file a counter affidavit.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. It's perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists—Price 50c. per bottle

RESERVOIR BURSTED

Ten Million Gallons of Water Escaped--No Deaths.

East Liverpool, O., Oct. 14.—A large reservoir containing ten million gallons of water bursted yesterday and caused great damage. No lives were lost, but a score of people had narrow escapes. The money loss will reach probably $150,000.

The reservoir which is owned by the city and which was only completed a few days ago, was filled yesterday morning for the first time. It was taxed to its utmost capacity when the break occurred. A gang of laborers were laying pipes in a ditch near the wall which gave way and miraculously escaped death. The basin is located five hundred feet above the pumping station on the highest hill in the city. A number of houses are located on the hillside between the reservoir and the city proper. When the wall gave way the water shot down the incline with a mighty roar, the noise warning the occupants of the endangered houses, who rushed to a place of safety in time to save themselves. A party of children were playing in a road directly in the pathway of the torrent and though caught by a portion of the rushing waters were rescued before being drowned.

Dozens of large trees were torn from their roots and carried down the hillside with lightning rapidity, being jammed with terrific force against the walls of the Harker Pottery company plant. The main building, with several smaller structures, was badly wrecked. Two large kilns and sheds were dashed to pieces and $25,000 of ware ruined. The tracks of the Cleveland & Pittsburg railway were covered with thousands of tons of debris and traffic was blocked. The street car line, running parallel with the railroad suffered severely and traffic on a half mile of the track was abandoned.

The pumping station was in the direct pathway of the flood and was filled with wreckage, which so damaged the engines that they cannot be used. Several houses were moved from their foundations, outbuildings carried away and a number of freight cars on a side track overturned. The loss is estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000.

PAN-AMERICAN AWARDS.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The total number of awards announced by the Pan-American exposition judges to-day were 3,193, divided as follows:

Gold medals, 887; silver, 1,159; bronze, 1,147.

There were also 1,384 exhibits that received honorable mention. The United States heads the list of prize winners, with 601 gold trophies, 663 silver, 562 bronze and 470 honorable mentions.

Mexico comes next with 78 gold medals, 151 silver and 139 bronze.

The following table shows the division of awards:

	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.	Honorable Mention.	Total.
United States	601	663	562	470	2,296
Argentine	19	21	25	22	87
Bolivia	4	3	7	15	29
Canada	13	23	17	34	87
Chile	51	36	110	120	419
Costa Rica	5	9	12	24	53
Cuba	53	55	67	28	202
Dom. Republic	3	8	4	31	54
Ecuador	22	20	55	79	184
El Salvador	5	7	3	15	30
French Colonies	3	11	13	8	35
Guatemala	1	2	2	8	13
Honduras	11	8	11	17	48
Jamaica	6	5	7	8	25
Mexico	78	151	139	232	600
Nicaragua	7	23	44	91	164
Peru	4	20	31	85	90
Porto Rico	11	14	45	75	145
Hayti	2	..	1	1	4
Brazil	1	1	2	..	4
Totals	887	1,159	1,147	1,384	4,577

FIVE NEW BISHOPS.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—The question of marriage and divorce was before both houses of the triennial convention of the Episcopal church yesterday. The bishops adopted a substitute for the proposed canon 37, providing for the discipline of persons marrying again after being divorced. The principal change made by the substitute provides that such person may receive the sacrament on the written consent of the bishop.

The house of deputies began the eagerly awaited debate of section 4, of the proposed canon 36, which virtually prohibits the remarriage in the church of divorced persons. The discussion will be continued on Monday. The only vote reached during the day was on a proposed modification of Dr. Huntington's amendment, providing for determining the cause of divorce in the case of a divorced person applying to be married.

Five missionary bishops were voted for and named yesterday by the house of bishops to the house of deputies, where the formal election must take place.

The house has nominated the following missionary bishops to be elected by the house of deputies:

District of Han Kow—Rev. James Addison Ingle, now of Han Kow.

District of the Philippines—Rev. Chas. H. Brunt, now of St. Stephen's, Boston.

District of Olypia—Rev. Fred William Kateor, now of Dubuque, Iowa.

District of Porto Rico and adjacent islands—Rev. Wm. Cabelle Brown, now connected with the mission of Brazil.

District of North Dakota—Rev. Chas. Campbell Pierce.

The house of bishops adopted the eleventh amendment to the constitution.

M'KINLEY MEMORIAL

Trustees of the Association Issue an Address to the People.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 11.—At the conclusion of a meeting of the trustees of the McKinley National Memorial association held at Senator Hanna's office here, the following statement was issued to the pubic:

"The McKinley National Memorial association having been incorporated according to law, met in Cleveland for the purpose of effecting an organization by the election of officers and adoption of regulations for its government.

"The President of the United States, at the request of Mrs. McKinley and members of the family named the following board of trustees:

"Cornelius N. Bliss, New York; Thomas Dolan, Philadelphia; W. Murray Crane, Boston; Alexander H. Revell, Chicago; Charles W. Fairbanks, Indianapolis; Henry M. Duffy, Detroit; George B. Cortelyou, Washington; Eli Torrence, Minneapolis; William A. Lynch, Canton; Marcus A. Hanna, Cleveland; John G. Milburn, Buffalo; William McConway, Pittsburg; David R. Francis, St. Louis; Robert J. Lowery, Atlanta; Henry C. Payne, Milwaukee; Henry T. Scott, San Francisco; Franklin Murphy, Newark, N. J.; William R. Day, Canton, O.; Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland.

"The trustees having qualified, proceeded to the election of officers, choosing as president, Hon. William R. Day, Canton, O.; vice president, Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, Cleveland; treasurer, Col. Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland; secretary, Ryerson Ritchie, Cleveland.

"The purposes of the association as defined in its certificate of incorporation are the erection and maintenance at Canton, O., of a suitable memorial to the late president and raising the necessary funds for said purposes; and after fully providing therefor, the surplus of such funds, if any, to be devoted to such memorial as may be provided for the late president at the national capital. The memorial will be erected at Canton, that city having been his home throughout his public life, and selected by him as his final resting place.

"The memorial is to be, in the highest sense, the sincere expression of all the people of the country of their love for President McKinley and of their admiration for the qualities expressed so eminently in his life and deeds.

"It is the purpose to have the offerings of the people voluntary with a full opportunity to all to contribute.

"The co-operation of the governors and officers of the states and municipalities of the United States, and all religious, educational, civic, patriotic, fraternal, benevolent and other organizations is cordially invited.

"All public official organized bodies and the press are requested to take immediate steps to secure, at the earliest time, a full response to this appeal. The association looks to the press of the country to lend its efficient aid to the collection and the forwarding of subscriptions.

"Moneys may be deposited in banks and other financial institutions, with telegraph, telephone and express offices and with postmasters who are requested to receive and transmit them to the treasurer promptly.

"The trustees of the association will receive subscriptions. Subscriptions abroad may be received by the ambassadors, ministers and consuls of the United States and in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands by the respective governors thereof or persons authorized by them. Remittances may be made directly to Colonel Myron T. Herrick, treasurer, Cleveland, O. The association will prepare and distribute to all donors to the fund a souvenir certificate which will be worthy of preservation as evidence of the holder's participation in the work. The name and postoffice address of each contributor should be forwarded to the treasurer of the association with the final remittance for preservation in the permanent archives of the association.

"It is hoped that the response of the people will be so liberal that a memorial may be erected which will fittingly honor the memory of our martyred President, and emphasize their loyalty to our institutions and their abhorrence of that spirit of lawlessness which inspired the assault upon his life."

The President of the United States and governors of all states and territories were unanimously elected honorary members of the association by the trustees.

SOUTH AFRICA.

BOTHA SAID TO BE A PRISONER

London, Oct. 15.—A rumor was started on the stock exchange this morning that Gen. Botha, the Boer commander-in-chief, had been captured. However, a dispatch from Lord Kitchener dated from Pretoria yesterday evening, contains nothing more important than weekly summary of the captures, a reiteration of the statement that Gen. Kitchener's columns are moving against a considerable force of Boers near the Natal frontier, where Gen. Botha is supposed to be, and the announcement that Commandant Scheeper's command in Cape Colony, has been broken up.

DEATH FOR REBEL LEADER.

Middelburg, Cape Colony, Oct. 12—Commandant Lotter, the Cape rebel, whose commando, consisting almost wholly of rebels, was captured south of Petersburg, in September, and who was sentenced to death, was executed yesterday morning.

Commandant Lotter has been tried and found guilty on eight counts, including sedition, the murder of colored, unarmed scouts, the murder of troopers in action, the blowing up of railroads, and the cowhiding of British subjects and Europeans. Lotter pleaded that he was a citizen of the Orange Free State, but this was disproved.

FRIENDS ADVISE BULLER.

New York, Oct. 14.—So great is the agitation aroused by the recent speech of Sir Redvers Buller that, according to the Tribune's London correspondent, Gen. Buller is being urged by his friends to publish without delay the full text of his heliogram to Gen. White in reference to the surrender of Ladysmith.

SCHEEPER CAPTURED.

London, Oct. 12.—Lord Kitchener reports to the war office, from Pretoria, under to-day's date, that General French's columns have captured Commandant Scheeper. Lord Kitchener does not state whether Scheeper's commando, which has been so active in Cape Colony, was captured or not. The British have been in pursuit for a couple of weeks. Scheeper himself was so ill that he was obliged to travel in a buggy.

Cape Town, Oct. 15.—No passengers are allowed to sail from Cape ports without military permits. Four additional squadrons of colonial troops are enlisting for active service.

Bishop Willis, of Honolulu, announced his intention of resigning charge of the Hawaiian diocese of the Episcopal church.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

STARVED TO DEATH.

Help That Came Too Late.

"The Carisbrooke Castle, arrived in from the West Indies, reports picking up a raft with the body of an elderly man who had evidently died of starvation. There was no clue to the man's identity, nor any marks to determine the origin of the raft."

In those few lines another clueless mystery of old ocean was disposed of. There was nothing to marvel at that a man should die of starvation. Had he lived it would have been a real marvel indeed. Or had he died of starvation surrounded by abundant food, that would have been both a marvel and a mystery to the world at large. For the world at large does not know that a great many elderly people die of starvation in the midst of plenty. They have food enough,

but the stomach is "weak" and the food cannot be digested and converted into nutrition. The body grows weak as every starved body does. And at last the life is destroyed by some common place malady, which would have been easily thrown off by a well nourished body. It is because death in such cases is attributed to the trivial malady and not to the true cause—starvation—that there is no general appreciation of a common cause of disease and death among elderly people—lack of nutrition.

VIGOROUS OLD AGE

depends upon the capacity to digest and assimilate food. Strength in age has the same foundation as strength in youth—food properly digested and assimilated. There is no way to make physical strength except from food. And when the stomach and its allied organs, because of "weakness" or disease, cannot convert the food into nutrition, there is a loss of strength and vitality, which weakens the body and leaves it practically powerless against the inroads of disease. If you want strength you must get it from food, and you can't get strength from food when there is disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. The way to vigorous age then is to strengthen the stomach by curing the diseases which weaken it. This is done by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

"I suffered for six years with constipation and indigestion, during which time I employed several physicians, but they could not reach my case," writes Mr. G. Popplewell, of Eureka Springs, Carroll Co., Ark. "I felt that there was no help for me; could not retain food on my stomach; had vertigo and would fall helpless to the floor. Two years ago I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Little 'Pellets,' and improved from the start. After taking twelve bottles of the 'Discovery' I was able to do light work, and have been improving ever since. I am now in good health for one of my age—60 years. I owe it all to Dr. Pierce's medicines."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is not offered as a "cure-all." It does cure a great many different diseases, but a study of these cures shows that the various diseases of heart, liver, lungs, kidneys, blood, etc., cured by "Golden Medical Discovery," are diseases which had their origin in the disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. When the cause of disease was cured in the stomach, the effects of the disease were cured in the other organs.

MEDICAL FALSE PRETENSIONS.

When a medicine is offered as "blood-making" or "strength-giving," ask yourself: Out of what is blood made and what is the source of physical strength? Blood may properly be said to be only digested food. Food is the source of all strength when, by the digestive processes, it is converted into blood, which is the life of the body. No medicine can make a drop of blood. No medicine can give an ounce of strength. Blood and strength must come from food, and the only sense in which Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is called a blood-making and strength-giving medicine is in that it cures the diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and enables the food eaten to be converted into the blood and nutrition on which the life and strength of the body depend. By this means it gives new life and new strength.

"I take time to ask you to allow me to thank you for the good your medicine has done me," writes Mrs. Francis Johnson, of Dresden, Pettis Co., Mo., Box 71. "I am more than glad to tell you I have better health now than ever before. After using three bottles of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, one of 'Favorite Prescription' and one vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, I am strong and hearty. I have no more bad spells; no more weakness. I feel like a new woman altogether. I could not have lived much longer in the condition I was in if I had not seen that advertisement just in time to save my life. Thanks to you, and I thank God for letting my eyes look on your advertisement. I am continually telling my friends I would not have been living if it had not been for Dr. Pierce's medicines."

What "Golden Medical Discovery" does for the diseased stomach in advanced life, it does for youth and for men and women at every stage of life's progress. It makes the "weak" stomach strong. It enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, so that the body is made strong in the one possible way—by food properly digested and perfectly assimilated.

FAR REACHING BENEFITS.

Acting through the stomach and blood, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery reaches every organ of the body. It strengthens the "weak" heart—stirs up the sluggish liver, heals the inflamed lung tissues, stimulates the kidneys and brings all the physical organs into harmonious activity. It cures biliousness, and the headache and lassitude which are common to bilious people. It builds up the body with sound flesh and solid muscle.

Sick people are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sometimes the dealer tempted by the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious medicines, will endeavor to sell the customer some unproved remedy as being "just as good" as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Judged by its cures there is no medicine as good for diseases of the stomach as "Golden Medical Discovery."

IT IS SENT FREE.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to cover expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers; or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

FROM THE SHADOW

Ellen M. Stone Appeals to Her Country and Friends.

New York, Oct. 15.—According to the dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Sofia, further word has come from Miss Stone in the following letter, written from Macedonia, to W. W. Peet, treasurer of the Turkish mission in Constantinople, as follows:

My Good Friend:—I write you to inform you that on the third of September I was captured by a great number of armed men—some fifty, as I traveled from Bansko to Dumaala with about 12 teachers, students and others.

They took with me for my companion Mrs. Catherine Tsilka. The reason why they captured us is for a ransom. The price which they demand for us is 25,000 pounds, Turkish, which sum must be paid in gold, and this entirely without the knowledge of the Turkish and Bulgarian governments, within the term of 18 days from to-day.

The condition of Mrs. Tsilka decided the limit as she is to give birth to a child in three months.

We are pursued by a Turkish army. I beg Dr. Haskell himself to go to Constantinople and exert himself for the payment of the ransom at Samakov, where men will receive it on presenting an order from me.

The men who captured us at first showed courtesy and consideration toward us, but now, since Turkish soldiers and bashibazouks have begun to pursue us and the ransom is delayed our condition is altogether changed.

Therefore, I beg you to hasten sending the ransom demanded and that as energetically as possible you will present to the Turkish government that it stop the pursuit of us by soldiers and bashibazouks, otherwise we shall be killed by the people in whose hands we are. I pray you to communicate without delay the contents of this letter to the representative of the United States at the Porte and request his most serious co-operation.

Pray for us. We are at peace with God. With hearty salutations, your friend,

ELLEN M. STONE.

Constantinople, Oct. 9.—A trustworthy report locates Miss Stone's abductors on the summit of a mountain at Gultepe on the Turko-Bulgarian frontier near Dubnitza. It is said that the kidnaping band numbers 18. Arrangements have been made to surround the mountain with Turkish and Bulgarian troops. It has been suggested that the abductors of Miss Stone are members of the old Macedonian committee, actuated by motives of jealousy and that they are endeavoring to accomplish the downfall of the present committee. The Bulgarian government has promised to act vigorously.

New York, Oct. 11.—Three battalions of the Sixth Bulgarian Infantry regiment marched through the country between Dubnitza and Scharcov and searched the villages of the Riloklosters district in one of which it was reported the brigands had concealed Miss Stone.

DONTRYO, LEADER OF BRIGANDS.

says the Sofia correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser. Col. Gaschof, at the head of a searching party composed of 300 Bulgarian infantry and 500 dragoons is scouring the ranges of Dospat and the Rhodope Gelbirgen.

The American consul general at Constantinople has arrived at Sofia with an evangelical pastor from Philippopolis as dragoman and both are taking energetic steps with the Bulgarian government to effect Miss Stone's release.

The reputed leader of the gang who killed Stambouloff has met his fate. Suspected of being concerned in the capture of Miss Stone he was shot dead on the frontier near Kostendit. Though £1,000 reward has been placed on the head of the murderer of Stambouloff, Hallo, the name under which he was known, was too influential a ruffian for the Bulgarian police to arrest.

Four additional brigands have been captured near Tschepino and a band of 20, fully armed, were discovered near Dubnitza and driven into the mountains again.

London, Oct. 10.—With reference to the announcement that Turkish and Bulgarian troops are surrounding the abductors of Miss Stone, the Globe says that it considers that unless the movement is suspended until she is safe out of the hands of the brigands there will infallibly be a repetition of the tragedy in Greece during the year 1870 when Lord Muncaster and a party were captured. Lord Muncaster was released in order to negotiate for a ransom of £25,000. Then, as now, an attempt was made to surround the brigands, with the result that four gentlemen of the party were murdered.

Lord and Lady Muncaster and a party of English travelers were seized by Greek brigands, April 11, 1870, at Oropos, near Marathon. Lord Muncaster and the ladies of the party were sent to treat for the £25,000 demanded as ransom, with a free pardon for the brigands. The latter were surrounded by troops, and in retreating April 21, killed Mr. Vyner, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Herbert and Count de Boyl. The incident caused great excitement, especially as many influential persons were charged with connivance at the brigandage. Several of the brigands were killed and seven were captured, tried and condemned, May 25, of the same year. On June 20, 1870, five of the brigands were executed.

Mrs. Stone Sinking.

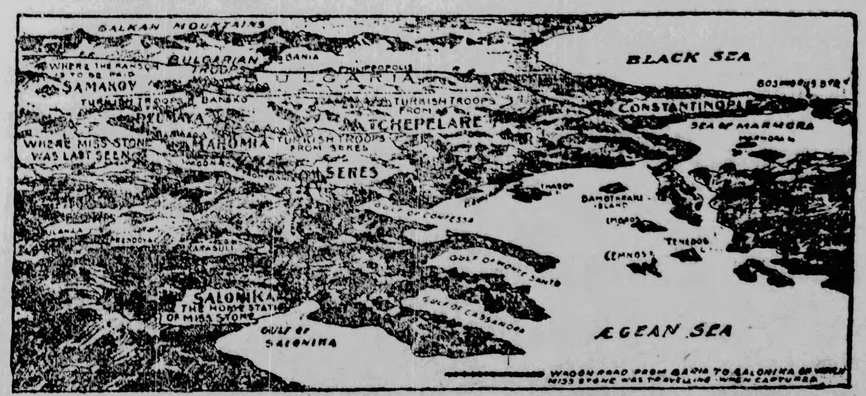
New York, Oct. 14.—Word comes from Boston, in a special to the World, that Mrs. Stone, mother of Miss Ellen M. Stone, is sinking under the strain of the anxiety concerning her daughter. Mrs. Stone is more than 80 years old and has been in feeble health for years. Her condition now is such that her friends fear that she will die of the suspense.

Every effort has been made to keep the details of the situation from her, in order to save her from the shocks of alternate hope and despondency as varying news and reports are spread about regarding Miss Stone's fate.

Fallen Through.

New York, Oct. 14.—The Constantinople correspondent of the World cables the following additional points of interest concerning the attempts to rescue Miss Stone:

The first negotiations with the brigands who kidnaped Miss Stone, the American missionary, and are now holding her for $110,000 ransom, have fallen through, owing to an attempt by the Bulgarian police to trap the outlaws. It is believed, however, that Miss Stone and her companion, Mrs. Tsilka, are being well treated.


BALKAN MOUNTAINS
BULGARIAN FOOT HILLS
WHERE THE RANSOM IS TO BE PAID

HEALTH OF ARMY.

Report of Surgeon General Sternberg for the Past Year.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Surgeon General Sternberg has made his annual report to the secretary of war. He says the health of the army has been unusually good during the calendar year 1900.

The admission rate to hospitals, for all causes, in the army, volunteers and regulars, with a mean strength of 100,389 in 1900, was 2311.81 per thousand strength, as compared with 2178.06 in the previous year; but during the year 1899 only 39,280 out of a total of 105,546 were serving in the Philippines, while during the past year 66,882 of a total of 100,389 were thus serving.

In the Philippine islands, with a mean strength of 66,882, the admission rate was 2621.96, as compared with 2395.52 in the previous year, this increase being mainly due to disease among the volunteers, the ratio for which rose from 1859.21 to 2761.79. The regulars, on the other hand, showed a marked decrease in the ratio of admission for disease, which fell from 2454.10 to 2197.73. Two-thirds of the admissions for disease were caused by malarial fevers and diarhhoeal diseases. The deaths from all causes amounted to 28.75 per thousand of strength, as compared with 30.58 in the previous year. Disease occasioned 20.26 deaths, the principal cause of the fatalities being dysentery, which, with other intestinal diseases, gave a rate of 9.08. The rate from injury amounted to 8.49.

The death rate in China was large, 47.76 per thousand of strength, 23.62 from disease and 24.14 from injury.

From the close of the calendar year 1900 to the latest report, the health of the troops in the Philippines has been steadily improving. The health of troops in Cuba during the year was excellent. As a result of American occupation, nearly every city has had its sanitary conditions improved.

Sneaking of special diseases, Gen. Sternberg says:

"The steady decrease of late years in the admissions for alcoholism among the men of the regular army is a matter for congratulation. Military officers may be said to be unanimous in the opinion that this was mainly the result of the establishment of the post exchange or canteen at military posts. There is less drunkenness among troops in active service than in a command doing garrison duty in the times of peace."

WAGE STATISTICS.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Director Merriam has appointed Dr. Davis R. Dewey, professor of political economy and statistics in the Massachusetts institute of technology an expert special agent of the census to prepare a report on wage statistics, in connection with the census reports on manufactures and the mechanical industries. It is hoped as a result of the work now being organized under Dr. Dewey's personal supervision, that the twelfth census will be able to show the actual wages paid in the great manufacturing industries of the country. To obtain the real facts regarding wages, both in 1890 and 1900 half a dozen picked men have been sent into the field by the census office with instructions to copy the actual pay rolls of typical and representative establishments, in different industries, and in different sections of the country. The analysis of these pay rolls, which will be made under Dr. Dewey's supervision, it is stated will enable the census office to show rates of wages and determine what the real trend of wages has been as between 1890 and 1900, with a precision and accuracy that was impossible from any data in its possession.

POTATO DISEASE.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.—An alarming disease has made its appearance in the potato field of France, according to a report received at the state department from United States Consul Covert, at Lyons, dated, August 30. The disease, it is stated, causes the leaves of the potato to dry up, while the stem of the plant becomes thin and covered with yellowish spots and finally dies.

The veins of the leaves fill with a gummy substance and are infected by bacteria. The disease first attacks the roots and then invades all parts of the plant.

The bacteria is said to be identical with that which once attacked tomatoes and egg plants in the United States and was dominated "Bacillus Solanerum."

Consul Covert states that appropriations have been voted for the study of the disease, with a view to its obliteration.

SOUTHERN WAGON ROADS.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The Southern railway has entered upon a scheme for the improvement of the wagon roads of the South in pursuance of the policy of President Spencer to encourage the growth and development of all territory tributary to the Southern system.

A good road special train of ten cars will leave here shortly for the South under charge of President W. H. Moore, of the National Good Roads association, and will make frequent stops at points along the Southern railway for the purpose of building sample roads and arousing interest among the people in the subject. The aim is to educate the Southern people in practical road building and to impress on them the economy and benefit to be derived from fine roads. The train will carry all the necessary machinery for the building of roads and a corps of road experts.

CENSUS FIGURES.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The final census report on the population of the United States by sex, nativity and color was issued to-day. It shows that the males number 39,059,242. The increase of 13,233,631 in total population since 1890 is made up of 6,744,179 males and 6,489,452 females. The foreign born element have increased only 12.4 per cent. As to color and race the population in 1900 comprises 66,990,802 white persons, and 9,312,585 colored persons. The colored element as a whole shows an increase of 17.8 per cent since 1890.

NEW POSTAL CARDS.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The postoffice department has decided to place the late President McKinley's head on the new issue of postal cards which will appear shortly after December 1, next.

The design, as explained by Acting Postmaster General Madden, includes the year of birth and year of death immediately at the left and right respectively of the name "McKinley," which will be directly under the head. Above the head will be the words "series of 1901" and above that, "one cent."

NOMINATIONS.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The President to-day made the following nominations:

Justice—Eugene R. Hendrick, Hawaii, United States marshal territory of Hawaii.

War—Second lieutenants, cavalry—Walter H. Neill, George R. Somerville.

Second lieutenants, infantry—Vernon W. Boller, Samuel T. Mackall.

Pacific Cable.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Attorney General Knox made a verbal report to the President and cabinet to-day regarding the result of his investigations into the Pacific cable question. His conclusion was that under the law of 1866, and domestic company could land a cable on the shores of the United States or of its possessions.

DIVIDED OPINION.

Industrial Commission to Make Three Reports on Trusts.

New York, Oct. 14.—Wide division of opinion in the industrial commission will be shown in its report to congress on trusts, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Herald, and there will be at least three diverse recommendations, as follows:

1. Stricter anti-trust legislation by the several states and by congress, without altering the present relations between their respective jurisdictions.

2. The delegation by congress to the states of its interstate commerce jurisdiction, so as to allow the states to regulate manufacturing or trading corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

3. The assumption by the national government of a larger and perhaps exclusive control of all such corporations, and their regulation by act of congress.

All Urge Publicity.

These three methods of meeting the trust problem have been designated for convenience by the commission, as, first, the present system improved; second, the state control system, and, third, the system of federal control.

Publicity is a conspicuous and important feature of each of these systems. It will be recommended in each of the three reports that trusts be required to show not only their gross and net earnings, but also the character of receipts and expenditures and the form of the agreements under which the constituent corporations are operating.

Agreement Not in Sight.

This subject of trusts is the rock on which the commission will split. The members have been discussing the matter with a view to securing a majority report, but it has become evident to all that their divergence of opinion will prevent this.

The commission will recommend the enactment of more stringent immigration laws. Considerable attention has been given to this subject, and the members are practically unanimous in their views on how the existing statutes should be amended. The assassination of President McKinley has inspired a strong recommendation.

The commission will urge the establishment of a system of inspection of all emigrants at the ports of embarkation in Europe, with a view to detecting persons of anarchistic tendencies who intend to sail for the United States, where they may have more freedom in advancing their propaganda of assassination. This system, it is proposed, shall be operated in conjunction with the governments of Europe.

Rules for Immigrants.

Two other methods of preventing the arrival of anarchists from abroad will be suggested. The first is to apply to cabin passengers the same rigorous rules of inspection to which steerage immigrants must submit on arrival at the point of debarkation in the United States. The second is to extend the period of possible deportation from one year to two or more years. Under the present law any alien who has resided in this country twelve months is exempt from debarkation. These propositions are calculated to affect other undesirable foreigners than anarchists. There is little sentiment in the commission in favor of an educational test for the average immigrant.

The members of the commission have given heed to the urgent requests of labor organizations that the bars against Oriental immigration shall not be lowered.

GEN. WOOD'S REPORT.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The war department has made public the annual report of Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the department of Cuba, for the last fiscal year. This report deals with military affairs entirely. General Wood says the general conduct of the American troops in Cuba continues to be excellent. The total number of deaths of officers and enlisted men during the year was 67, a percentage of loss of 1.25. Yellow fever has now been almost driven from the island.

General Wood devotes a good part of his report to a statement as to the results attending the tests of the artillery in fortifications left by the Spanish and summarizing these he says:

"The behavior of the guns and carriages was rather better than was expected by the artillery officers."

The old canteen issue is revived through a sub-report furnished by Inspector General Burton. He says that the exchange is a great comfort to the soldier in Cuba who is deprived of many of the comforts known to him at home.

General Burton has some interesting recommendations to submit based upon the experience of the American soldier in Cuba. For instance, he says that the cavalry pistol is too small in calibre; it has no stopping power, though it carries unnecessarily far. The general recommendation of the service is that the calibres should be increased above 45 rather than decreased, and given a range of 75 or 100 yards for effective work. Except for its shock action, the pistol is of little service. The sabre should be enameled with bicycle enamel, as should all metal parts of the equipment to resist the rust which rapidly destroys steel and iron in Cuba. The cavalry boot is shunned by all soldiers and it is recommended that it be abandoned. The khaki leggins are unsatisfactory; they bunch at the ankle, are not durable and must be laced too tight. If a leggin is to be worn at all it should be an English leather leggin. The campaign hat has not a proper place in the army in tropical climates. At any rate it should be made of much better material and lighter. Finally, Colonel Burton recommends a complete revision of the cavalry drill regulations, which are severely criticised."

WIFE IS DEAD.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Mrs. Hannah Powderly, wife of Terrance V. Powderly, commissioner general of immigration, and formerly general master workman of the Knights of Labor, died at her home here Sunday evening.

Memorial to McKinley.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The organization of the William McKinley National Memorial Arch association, whose purpose is to have a two million dollar arch erected by a national popular subscription to President McKinley, to be placed at the Washington approach to the proposed Memorial bridge to connect Washington with Arlington, is being rapidly completed.

Smallpox Among Indians.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The Indian bureau officials estimate that the number of cases of smallpox on the reservations through the west is between 100 and 150.

Retail price of meat in Chicago higher than for years, an advance of two to five cents a pound having been made within a few months. Recent growth said to be the cause.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, P.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

LEMLY WAS A TASKMASTER

Two Baltimoreans Claim That Admiral Schley One Time Disciplined Present Judge Advocate.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 15.—The Enquirer publishes the following special from Baltimore:

At least two persons vouch for a story concerning Rear Admiral Schley and Judge Advocate Lemly, which is particularly interesting at this time, in view of the fact that the former is practically being tried by the navy department, while the latter is to all intents and purposes the presiding officer.

The story is of punishment alleged to have been meted out to the present judge advocate by the present "applicant," and, with a knowledge of the facts, it is not hard to understand that there might not be—whether there is or not—any good feeling in the heart of the doughty Lemly for the conscientious Schley.

There reside in Baltimore two men who were, they say, apprentices on the United States warship Essex during the years 1878 and 1879, when the Essex was in the harbor of Montevideo, Uruguay, South America. They are Frank Tilghman, of 206 North Howard street, the local manager of the Footer's Dyeing company, and J. B. Stanley, a carpenter employed at the Mt. Clare shops, operated by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and living at 1214 East Madison street.

At that time and during the periods referred to below, Capt. Winfield Scott Schley, now rear admiral, was commander of the Essex. Capt. Lemly, the judge advocate in the Schley investigation, now attracting the attention of the world, was then an ensign on the Essex, and both of these men assert that life on the Essex was a hard one. They say that Ensign Lemly, entrusted with authority to punish the men for any offense, no matter how trifling, exercised this authority in the harshest manner.

He was a hard, and, they say, a brutal taskmaster, and for this complaint was made to Capt. Schley in the winter of 1878 by Tilghman in a formal manner, and Capt. Schley laid the matter before Admiral Nicholson, then in command of the squadron and on the flagship Hartford, Farragut's historic vessel.

Tilghman further asserts that on a thorough investigation into the charges against Ensign Lemly, they were found to be true, and Ensign Lemly was punished by confinement to his quarters for 30 days and suspended from duty for the same period. Tilghman stated that the fact of the punishment should and must be entered in the navy department at Washington.

SAMPSON NOT A PARTY.

Washington, Oct. 10.—William H. Stayton, the New York attorney, who some time ago asked to be allowed to represent Rear Admiral Sampson before the Schley court of inquiry, and whose request was denied by the court, to-day presented the following letter to the court:

Navy Yard, Washington, Oct. 10, 1901.
To Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., President Schley Court of Inquiry, Washington.

Sir:—I am instructed by Rear Admiral Sampson to acknowledge for him the receipt of your letter of the 27th of September, saying the court does not at this time regard him as a party to the case now before it, and is, therefore, unable to comply with his request, that he be permitted representation by counsel.

2. I am further instructed by the admiral to ask the court to reconsider this decision, as circumstances arise which entitle him to representation, you will permit our admission as counsel in his behalf.

3. Mr. E. S. Theall, of Washington, D. C., who is my associate in this matter, and myself, have been present in the court room nearly every day of the procedure, and one or both of us will endeavor to be present every day hereafter.

4. We have not had facilities which would permit us to hear the proceedings, but we have been furnished with copies of the court's record, and beg leave to refer respectfully to certain pages of that record, which contain attacks upon Admiral Sampson.

5. Rear Admiral Schley, for instance, was permitted to say (see page 7) that "The principal parties to the present issue are Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley."

6. Direct allegations have been made against Admiral Sampson, and we ask the court to refer to pages 152 to 156 of the record, where counsel repeatedly accuse Admiral Sampson—first, of conducting a blockade with his vessels at a distance as great as that which was selected by Admiral Schley for hi blockade; and, second, of permitting the Colon to remain for an indefinite time after his arrival, in full sight of his squadron, without making any effort to destroy her.

7. On page 23 of the record, counsel was allowed to declare that despite Admiral Sampson's official report, in which he states that the battle of July 3 was fought under his command, that under a matter of fact, Admiral Sampson did not command on that day, and effort was made by counsel in yesterday's proceedings to introduce into evidence a signal made by Rear Admiral Sampson, which counsel stated in his argument was intended to show that Rear Admiral Schley was commander-in-chief at that battle. Surely these allegations involve the honor of a naval officer.

8. The court's precept states that a officer who is interested may be permitted to appear and defend himself; and while we fully realize that Admiral Sampson is not a party to the case, as the court states in its letter of the 27th of September, yet notice has been given that an effort was made to deprive him of his honors and even of his honor and his good name, and he is accused of permitting an enemy's vessel to be undisturbed in his presence, and all that as a naval officer he holds dear is involved, and we ask you to decide merely that he is "interested."

9. It is true that the attacks upon Admiral Sampson have been made covertly and under the name of argument, but the statements have been, nevertheless, public; they have been given great currency, and they are embodied in the record to remain forever on the files of the navy department. It is at least worthy of comment that on every occasion in which such argument has been indulged in, the question at issue has been voluntarily withdrawn after full opportunity had been taken to accuse the admiral.

10. Were we alone in our opinion that these arguments are improper, we should hesitate to make such statements, but the judicial officer of the court—the judge advocate—has repeatedly characterized these arguments as improper.

11. We, of course, realize fully that the intervention of new issues and new parties might be improperly used to cumber the record and prolong the trial; but counsel are entirely under the control of court and may always be suitably restricted. We therefore request that we now be permitted to appear before the court and given facilities which will enable us to hear the procedure and be present to defend Rear Admiral Sampson when counsel shall make upon him attacks of the nature which they have already deemed proper to make. Very respectfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SLAYTON.

A reply was sent Mr. Stayton to the effect that Admiral Sampson was not a party to the inquiry, and that he would be notified when the court considered him as interested.

CATS TO BE KILLED.

Laporte, Ind., Oct. 14.—The health authorities of Stark county have adopted an unusual method of controlling an epidemic of diphtheria by ordering the killing of every cat in the infected districts. The disease is epidemic in nearly every section of the county. Cats have been found to be suffering with the disease in its most virulent type, and the epidemic is attributed to this source.

This is the second order which has been issued by the health officers in this county ordering a wholesale slaughter of felines. An epidemic of a year ago, which brought death to many homes, sprung from cats inoculated with the disease.

President Roosevelt told a delegation of South Carolina Republicans that he would like to succeed himself as President, but did not care for the nomination if he had to cater to any political clique, combination, or movement. He will make no fight for the nomination.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensable to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

Lawson Squeezed For $7,000,000

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Thomas W. Lawson, purchaser of the famous Lawson "pink," for which he paid $10,000, and owner of the Independence, with which he proposed to defend America's Cup against Shamrock II., admitted that he had been squeezed hard in a deal in Amalgamated Copper.

His losses, he said, will amount to fully $7,000,000, while his New England friends and customers, who were urged by him to invest in the bull movement, lost $5,000,000.

Lawson is prepared to meet all liabilities. He still shows millions to his credit and declares his business is so conducted that he cannot fail.

HENRY WATTERSON.

Kentucky Editor Bids for Governor's Chair.

Louisville, Oct. 15.—The most interesting political event of the past few weeks is the announcement by Mr. Henry Watterson of his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for governor.

During the past week Mr. Watterson stated he is already a candidate for the nomination before the next Democratic convention, and has solicited their support. So far his canvass has been much in the nature of a still hunt, and it was doubtless intended to keep it a secret for some time longer. The friends of other aspirants for the governorship were not slow, however, in hearing of the work being done in this city to pave the way for Mr. Watterson's candidacy, and, upon making inquiries, have learned that Mr. Watterson is an avowed candidate.

Not only is Mr. Watterson a candidate for governor at the present time, but he is said to cherish the most profound ambitions for future preferment. He now desires to be the candidate of the Democratic party for President in 1904, and believes that if he can carry Kentucky in 1903 he will put himself in line for the nomination for President one year later. With this in view, he is doing all in his power to undermine the power of Mr. Bryan in the party, and at the same time to ingratiate himself with the men in this state, whom he has opposed in the past. He is working hard to induce the silver Democrats of the state to forget the past, and is also holding out the olive branch to the business men of Louisville.

PRISON YAWNS FOR NEELY, RATHBONE AND REEVES

Havana, Oct. 15.—The indictments in the postoffice fraud cases have been sent by the fiscal to the audiencia but have not yet been made public. It is known, however, that the fiscal has asked that C. F. W. Neely, E. G. Rathbone and W. H. Reeves, the indicted officials, be sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from twenty-four to twenty-six years.

CUBAN ELECTIONS FEB. 24.

Havana, Oct. 15.—The date of the general elections has been fixed for December 21, and that of the presidential election for February 24.

Cuban Internal Revenue.

Washington, Oct. 12.—A comparative statement of internal revenue collected in Cuba during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1901, and 1900, respectively, prepared by the division of insular affairs of the war department shows that the total revenues in 1901 were $671,512, and in 1900 $654,783. The figures for 1900 include 10 and 3 per cent tax on passenger and freight rates, which tax was abolished on July 1, 1900.

CHURCH AS MEDIATOR.

San Francisco, Oct. 14.—An important resolution, to be presented to the general convention of the Episcopal church, will be one drawn up by the committee on the state of the church, relative to the disagreement between employers and employes. After a brief preamble, stating that it is the divine mission of the church to be a mediator, the resolution continues:

Resolved, The house of bishops concurring, that a joint commission of both houses to consist of three bishops, three presbyters and three laymen, be appointed, the bishops in such manner as the house of bishops shall determine, and the other members by the president of this house, as a standing commission upon the relations of capital and labor, whose duty it shall be:

First, to study carefully the aims and purposes of the labor organizations of our country; second, in particular to investigate the cause of industrial disturbances as they arise, and third, to hold themselves in readiness to act as arbitrators should their services be desired, between the men and their employers, with a view to bringing about mutual conciliation and harmony in the spirit of the Prince of Peace.

"Resolved, That the said commission shall make report of its proceedings to the general convention.

"Resolved, That it is desirable that the above named commission should be named by reappointment every three years."

Boundary line between the United States and Canada in northwestern mining sections accurately surveyed.

Ranchman at Leadville killed one boy and seriously wounded two others who were poaching in his rabbit preserve.

STRANGE STORY.

Wealthy Manufacturer of Columbus Who Was Once a Convict.

Columbus, O., Oct. 14.—A convict at 18 years of age, a wealthy and respected citizen before he is 40, the largest employer of labor in the city of Columbus, whose wealth ranges near the million mark. Such is, in short, the true history of Robert F. Wolfe.

Forced out into the world at 13 years of age, not alone to earn his own living, but to procure some of the comforts of life for his dearly beloved mother, he became an inmate of the Jeffersonville prison, in Indiana. To-day he is the head of the Wolfe Bros.' Shoe Manufacturing company, in this city, which is rated by Bradstreet at over half a million. His personal fortune is great. Much of it has been used in the interest of his employes. He was instrumental in inaugurating a profit-sharing system in his factory, which yearly divides large sums over and above their wages among the 2,000 employes.

Near the little town of Cataract, Ind., Wolfe, at the age of 17 years, obtained employment. The town contained a store and a postoffice, of which Wolfe's uncle was master. There existed a tie of the bitterest hatred between the postmaster and the storekeeper.

One night on his way to his uncle's home, a casual traveler told him of a scandal which had stirred the little village of Cataract to its depths. The storekeeper had attacked the character of his pretty 16-year-old cousin in the vilest manner. The village had waited in pleased expectation for her father to defend his daughter's character against her traducer, but the postmaster had made no sign.

Wolfe procured a revolver and went at once to the store. In the trouble that followed he was kicked and beaten into insensibility, and was subsequently arrested and cast into jail at Spencer. One night, Deputy Sheriff Garrard brought him his supper. Wolfe overpowered him and attempted to escape, but was intercepted. The grand jury brought in a true bill against him, charging him with assault with intent to kill. The prime cause of his being in jail, the affair at Cataract, was ignored. The prosecuting attorney offered to procure him a light sentence if he would plead guilty. Not knowing what the ultimate sentence might be, without money or friends, he accepted, and the next week was registered at Jeffersonville prison.

His history there was that of any well-behaved convict. Because of his knowledge of shoemaking, he was placed in the shoe manufacturing department, which was at that time an experiment in the prison, as was the employment of convicts in manufacturing everywhere. Here he discovered a mechanical bent, and invented machines which are still in use. He left the prison gates resolved to rise out of the awful night into which the world thrusts the victims of the penal code. Armed with his prison-gained knowledge of manufacturing shoes by machinery, he came to Columbus and began the repairing of shoes. Soon, in a small way, he began the manufacture. He prospered, and the rest of his career is an open book. The old mother, for whom he toiled as a boy, realizes the luxury he then promised her.

OHIO BANKS ROBBED.

Galion, O., Oct. 15.—Six daring robbers, armed with rifles, wrecked the vault and ruined the building of the Farmers & Citizens' bank, at Tiro, a little village near here, early this morning.

The vault contained $40,000, which the desperadoes secured and then fled.

They used nitro-glycerine. The doors of the vault were blown completely off, and the building partially demolished.

The terrific explosion awoke the people of the town. All who approached the bank, however, were driven away by the robbers, who were armed with rifles. Mayor McConnell attempted to enter the bank, but was fired upon by the robbers and compelled to retreat.

Having secured their booty, the crackmen went to a livery stable, where they bound and gagged the owner. They then took several rigs and drove rapidly away. A posse and bloodhounds are on the trail of the robbers.

Newark, O., Oct. 15.—About three o'clock this morning eight masked men made a desperate attempt to rob the Danville, Knox county, bank, but under citizens' fire were forced to retreat empty handed. Five charges of dynamite were used, the safe being wrecked and the iron door blown through the building's brick wall. The inner safe was not opened.

Citizens and robbers exchanged a hundred shots but nobody was hit. Posse and bloodhounds have chased the gang to the vicinity of Blandenburg.

The robbers left their horses at the edge of Danville, where they met Professor Waughtel, of the Danville College Institute, returning from the country leading his damaged bicycle.

They bound the professor and marched to the bank, making him sit on the curbstone when they attacked the bank. When the shooting began, Waughtel rolled into the gutter where he laid till the shooting was over.

A dispatch from Mt. Vernon says the gang is believed to be surrounded in the woods near Blandenburg.

NOT ONE SAVED.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 14.—The steamship Glenroy brings news from Hong Kong that wreckage has been found on Bikar Island, a small, uninhabited atoll of the Marshall group, which proves that the British ship Manchester came to grief there. The Manchester, Capt. F. Clemens, left New York, loaded with kerosene shipped by the Standard Oil company, just one year ago. Her destination was Yokohama, but the ship has not since been seen. Shipping men agreed that she must have been lost in a typhoon.

Footprints and marks of two boats' keels, together with other signs, make it certain that Captain Clemens, with his two children and crew, had been on the island and unable to find water had pushed off again. Plainly marked in the sand were foot prints of a woman and children.

The body of one sailor was found in a shrubbery growth of trees near shore. There were also found bodies of birds which had been sucked for their blood.

As no sign has since been found of Captain Clemens, his family and his crew, it is supposed that they died of thirst before reaching inhabited islands.

The Manchester carried a crew of twenty-five men, most of them British sailors. The value of the ship and cargo was nearly $500,000.

CANADA MAY TRY.

New York, Oct. 10.—The impression deepens that Canada may make the next try for the America's cup. A special to the Tribune quotes the Ottawa Citizen summarizing the whole story as regards Canadians trying for the cup in these words:

"Canada's manifest destiny is to send over a yacht to life that America's cup, which has proved too hefty for Pa. Canadian yachtsmen can beat Americans on the rivers and great lakes. Why should they not beat them on the ocean. It is worth trying for, and we believe the money could be easily raised to put a Canadian yacht in the race for the America's cup."

Lorenzo Snow Dead.

Salt Lake City, Oct. 11.—Lorenzo Snow, fifth president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, better known as the Mormon church, died unexpectedly at his private residence, the historic Bee Hive house, yesterday afternoon after an illness that had been serious only since Wednesday. He was born in Mantua, Portage county, Ohio.

Care for Your Horse.

Moormans River, Albemarle Co., Va., December 5, 1899.

I have used the half-pound package of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine you sent me. I gave it to a miserably poor old horse and the result is a nine days' wonder. I am more than pleased with it. It is the greatest stock medicine that I have ever known. I want another package at once. We must have it near us.

W. B. RAILEY.

A well kept horse is worth two horses neglected. He will eat less and do twice as much work. Few horse owners take the right care of the animals which serve them faithfully. They seldom consider the animal's welfare and drive him as if he were a machine. The ultimate result is a hide-bound, sickly and scrawny horse of very little value. An occasional dose of

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE

will make a new horse of a sick one. That is W. B. Railey's experience told in plain language. A horse worked and exposed in all kinds of weather generally suffers from constipation and disordered digestion. A horse's stomach is the seat of almost all his trouble. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine clears the bowels of all the putrid matter and induces healthy action in the stomach and liver. This done a sick animal quickly regains perfect health. A 25-cent can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine will enable you to make a test with your horse.

If your dealer does not keep it, send 25 cents to the laboratory of the Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half-pound air-tight can of the medicine will be mailed to you. For advice in cases requiring special directions and an illustrated book on the treatment of stock and poultry diseases, address the manufacturers.

DISABLED A GUN.

New York, Oct. 14.—The new battle ship Alabama, in target practice off the Virginia capes, disabled a thirteen-inch gun. Damage $100,000.

LETTER FROM PAT CROWE.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 14.—Chief of Police John Donahue has received a letter from Pat Crowe, in which the outlaw names terms of surrender. He demands that he be given a fair trial. He asks that he be allowed his freedom until a jury shall adjudge him guilty of the alleged crime of having kidnaped Eddie Cudahy. In the letter Crowe says he has been in South America and South Africa.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Oct. 12.—Bradstreet's says: Some quieting down in the general demand for merchandise is noted this week, partly the result of weather conditions such as rains in the northwest and warmer weather at the west, while at the south the restricted movement of cotton still checks trade and collections at several markets. The lull in the demand for dry goods, clothing and shoes from western jobbers is, however, not unexpected, being accounted for by the advanced stage of the season. A slight upward swing in prices is noted this week, following the general gain in all staples shown in September, but the changes in cereals are small whether upward or downward. The advance in cotton, based on the poor crop reports, light receipts, the postponement of the Fall River strike and rather better trade advices from abroad is a trifling one. The great mass of prices the country over show few important changes, and this steadiness, in fact, is a notable feature by itself of the trade situation. The feature in Sugar is the partial restoration of the large reduction made in refined sugar at the west last week. Instead of the 3½ cent quotation of last week, 4½c is now asked, the large orders received at the lower price making it certain that the full reduction was an extreme one.

Iron and steel continue in active demand, particularly for the cruder forms, such as pig, and for finished products affected by the recent strike. The exigencies of demand for some products are illustrated by the fact that $28 per ton has been offered for steel billets at Pittsburg for immediate delivery, but not accepted, although the nominal price is but $26, at which price future orders are being booked. Heavy sales for steel rails for 1902 delivery are reported at the west and bars are 5 per ton higher at Chicago, with northern pig 25c and southern pig 50c higher.

Among cereal products the feature is the active domestic demand for flour at higher prices. Wheat is a fraction higher on the week on a belief that following the recent decline caused by the heavily increased movement at the northwest and the gain in visible supplies, some reaction is due. Oats are fractionally higher, but corn is lower, and hog products are very weak in sympathy with lower prices for live hogs and heavy selling by packers.

Failures in the United States for the week number 183, as against 175 last week, 210 in this week a year ago, 164 in 1899 and 233 in 1898. Canadian failures for the week number 30, as against 32 last week, 36 in this week a year ago, 19 in 1899 and 22 in 1898.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Oct. 15.—Close—With improved cables the wheat market opened higher this morning and the market took on a firm tone. Trade was light, however, and there seemed to be little inclination for speculation.

Early the business on the local exchange as shown by the secretary's report of trades is hardly that of a good private wire commission house for the past two weeks, and to-day, for the third time in succession the close was at unchanged prices.

In the news they have already commenced to work the Argentine and reports of damage to the wheat crop in that far away corner of the globe were said to be responsible for the foreign advance. During the day the reports from there were conflicting, some claiming drouth and others saying that there had been liberal rains and that the new crop had not suffered. Bad weather is still interfering some with northwestern receipts. At Minneapolis and Duluth to-day the wheat receipts were 796 cars, compared with 839 last week and 602 a year ago. Receipts at Chicago were 243 cars, none of which graded contract.

Bradstreet's detail on the world's available supply of wheat shows:

East of the Rockies, increase	1,937,000
Europe and afloat, decrease	400,000
Net increase	1,537,000
Corn, decrease	836,000
Oats, decrease	425,000

It is estimated that receipts of grain at Chicago to-morrow will be 145 cars of wheat, 170 of corn and 135 of oats.

Total clearances to-day were 448,000 bu. of wheat and flour; 25,000 bu. of corn, and 14,000 bu. of oats.

Primary receipts were:

	To-day	Last year
Wheat	1,050,000	1,051,000
Corn	476,000	900,000
Shipments—		
Wheat	451,000	297,000
Corn	235,000	625,000

There was nothing doing in oats, and the price is quoted nominally unchanged. The market was weak at Chicago during the first part of the session, but that was not reflected here, simply because there was no business.

Clover seed was dull, but prices made a good advance. Receipts were 950 bags and shipments 800 bags.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 58 December, 57; May, 53¾.
Oats—December, 36¾; May, 38.
Rye—54½.
Clover Seed—Prime cash, $5.27½; October and December, $5.30; March, $5.35; No. 2, $4.55@5.20, rejected, $4.20@4.55.
Timothy Seed—$2.55.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day	Oct. 14
Cash	74				73½	73½
Dec.	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
May	77	77¼	77	77	77	77

CHICAGO.

Wheat—						
Oct.	69¾	69¾	69½	69½	69½	69½
Dec.	70¾	71	70¾	70¾	70½	70¾
May	73¾	74	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Corn—						
Oct.	55¾	55¾	55@55⅛	55¼	55	55
Dec.	56½	56¾	56¼	56¼@⅜	56¼	56¼
May	58¾	58¾	58¼	58¼@⅜	58¼	58¼
Oats—						
Oct.	34½	34½	34¼	34½@⅜	34¼	34¼
Dec.	35¼	35¾	35	35¼	35¼	35¼
May	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¼@½	37¼	37¼

NEW YORK.

Wheat—						
Dec.	76½	76¾	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¾
May	79¼	79¾	78¾	78¾	79¼	79¼
Corn—						
Dec.	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¾	61¾	61¾
May	62¾	62¾	62¼	62¾	62¼	62¼

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—						
Dec.	72¾	72¾	71¾	71¾@72	72¼	72¼
May	75¼	75¾	75	75	75¼	75¼

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—						
Dec.	68¾	69¼	67¾	67¾	67¾	68¾
May	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¾

DULUTH.

Wheat—						
Dec.	69¼	69¼	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
May	72¼	72¼	71¾	71¾	72	72

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—						
Oct.	$12.60				$13.60	$13.72
Jan.	15.02	15.02	14.90	15.00	15.07	
May	15.07	15.10	15.00	15.10	15.15	
Lard—						
Oct.	9.37	9.37	9.32	9.35	9.40	
Jan.	8.95	8.97	8.92	8.95	9.00	
May	8.95	9.00	8.92	8.97	9.02	
Ribs—						
Oct.	8.20	8.25	8.20	8.20	8.27	
Jan.	7.82	7.85	7.77	7.82	7.87	
May	7.87	7.92	7.87	7.92	7.95	

Milch cows active at $20@50 calves, lower; at $4.50@6.50.

Sheep and lambs, dull and lower; prime lambs, $4.25@4.40; mixed, $2.75@3.75; culls, $1.50@2.50.

Hogs—Liberal supply; mixed quality; trade is active at the following prices: Prime heavy and medium, $6.05@6.10; best yorkers, $6.05@6.10; pigs, $5.50@5.85; roughs, $4.00@5.50; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, Oct. 15.—(Bower & Rower's Special Report to The Blade.) Receipts of hogs 20 cars; market generally 10c lower. Mediums, $6.10; yorkers, $6.20; pigs, $5.40@5.50; roughs, $4.00@5.50; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, Oct. 15.—(Bower & Rower's Special Report to The Blade.) Receipts of hogs 20 cars; market generally 10c lower. Mediums, $6.10; yorkers, $6.20; pigs, $